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REPORT

of the

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

of the

STATE OF UTAH



JANUARY ONE
NINETEEN HUNDRED NINETEEN

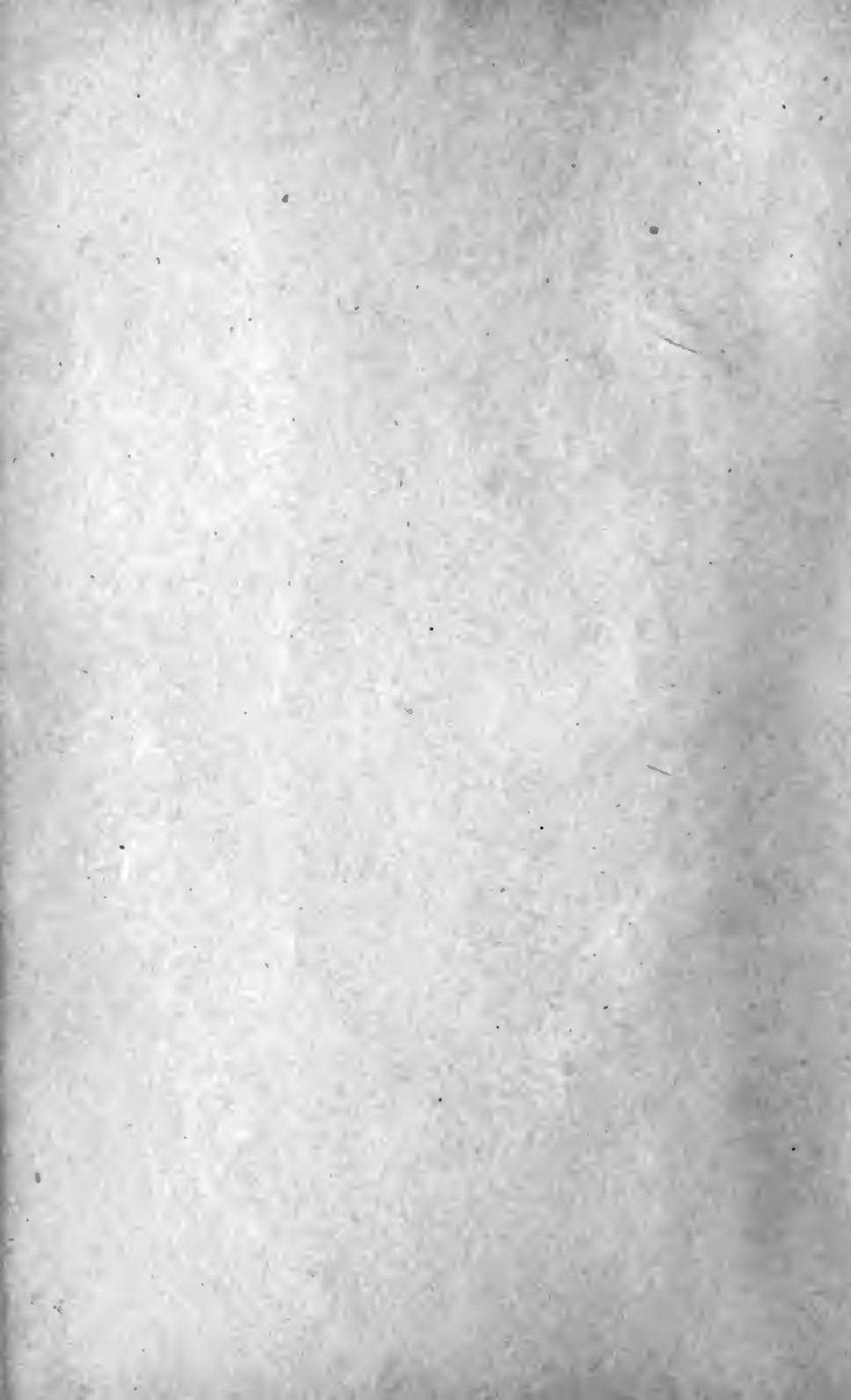




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STATE OF UTAH



JANUARY ONE
NINETEEN HUNDRED NINETEEN

L. H. FARNSWORTH, Chairman
ARCH M. THURMAN, Secretary



PRESS OF
THE F. W. GARDINER CO.
SALT LAKE

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Salt Lake City, Jan. 1st, 1919.

His Excellency Simon Bamberger,
Governor State of Utah.

My Dear Sir:

The following report is submitted by
the State of Utah Council of Defense.

Whatever success has attended our
efforts is due to the patriotic co-operation
of the citizens of Utah, who have
at all times promptly responded to
every call.

The war record of Utah will always
stand as an emblem of the high type of
citizenship of the State.

Sincerely yours,

L. H. FARNSWORTH,

Chairman.



THROUGHOUT THE WAR

By President Wilson.

Throughout it all how fine the spirit of the nation was! What unity of purpose. what untiring zeal! What elevation of purpose ran through all its splendid display of strength, its untiring accomplishment.

Throughout innumerable factories, innumerable farms, in the depths of coal mines and iron mines and copper mines, wherever the stuffs of industry were to be obtained and prepared, in the shipyards, on the railways, at the docks, on the sea, in every labor that was needed to sustain the battle lines, men have vied with each other to do their part and do it well.

They can look any man-at-arms in the face and say, "We strove to win and gave the best that was in us to make our fleets and armies sure of their triumph!"

And what shall we say of the women—of their instant intelligence, quickening every task that they touched; their capacity for organization and co-operation which gave their action discipline and enhanced the effectiveness of everything they attempted; their aptitude at tasks to which they had never before set their hands; their utter self-sacrifice alike in what they did and in what they gave? Their contribution to the great result is beyond appraisal. They have added a new luster to the annals of American womanhood.

ORGANIZATION

The State of Utah Council of Defense was brought into existence at the request of the Council of National Defense. In response to a call by the Governor of Utah a number of citizens met at the State Capitol, April 26, 1917. At this meeting the organization of the State Council of Defense was effected. The Governor explained briefly the purpose of organizing. The State Council of Defense was to act in conjunction with the Council of National Defense and the state officials of Utah. The authority for the organization of the State Council of Defense is contained in a letter from Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War and Chairman of the Council of National Defense:

"Council of National Defense,
Washington, April 10, 1917.

"To the Honorable Simon Bamberger,
Governor of Utah.

"Sir: The Council of National Defense, as empowered by act of Congress, August 29, 1916, is now engaged in the work of preparation for the war and in the co-ordination of the resources and energies of the nation.

"It holds itself in readiness to co-operate with the states to bring about the most effective co-ordination of activities and procedure for the general good of the nation and the successful prosecution of the war and it invites the states to advise with it.

"To further the prompt and energetic organization which the situation demands, it recommends the creation by the states of committees with broad powers, to co-operate with the Council—such committees to perhaps be known as State Councils of Defense—these committees to be representative of the state's resources.

"Please advise us as promptly as possible of action being taken or contemplated in Utah in furtherance of the National Defense. Please send us full information with copies of all laws, proclamations and forms relating thereto.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER.

Secretary of War and Chairman of Council of National Defense.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed and requested to submit a plan for the organization of the State Council of Defense. The following was submitted:

"Salt Lake City, Utah,
May 15, 1917.

Mr. Chairman:

"The conditions of modern warfare require thorough co-ordination of national, state, county, municipal and individual resources and abilities. If democracy is successful to defeat autocracy, broad-minded co-operation of all units is imperative. To this end the Council of National Defense has called a meeting of state representatives to consider the creation and effective use of State Councils of Defense to act in harmony with the National Council.

"A plan for state organization has been worked out and is submitted in the interest of uniformity for the adoption of the states which have not already acted. The following text is explanatory of a chart of organization attached hereto:

"(I) **COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.** Composed of Secretaries of War, Interior, Navy, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor; created by an act of Congress; aided by a civilian Advisory Commission.

"(II) **THE STATE.** The governmental unit within the boundaries of which are found the resources vital to the defense of the nation and from which authority to its Council of Defense must emanate.

"(III) **THE STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.** The National Council of Defense recommends that the states appoint State Councils of Defense. Each State Council of Defense should elect a chairman as its executive head.

"The State Councils of Defense should co-operate with each other and with the Federal Government in organizing and directing the resources of the state in men and materials, and should recommend changes in the state laws which to make them available and effective for National use, may become expedient. When the State Council exercises its powers and duties on a given subject at the request of the Council of National Defense, it is suggested that the work should be done in the manner and form prescribed by the National Council.

"(IV) **DISTRIBUTION OF FUNCTIONS.** The fol-

lowing committees are suggested as probably expedient for appointment in most states:

"(1) **Finance.** This Committee should be a committee on ways and means, where necessary; otherwise, should be a committee on administration of funds appropriated for the use of the state council.

"(2) **Publicity.** This committee should have the duty of controlling and disseminating information and carrying on the needed propaganda, having to do with the work of the Council. It should also conduct the educational work found necessary by the several committees.

"(3) **Legal.** This committee will advise the Council on legal matters.

"(4) **Co-ordination of Societies.** The function of this committee should be the co-ordination of the activities of the State Council with all bodies working in similar fields.

"(5) **Sanitation and Medicine.** This committee should deal with all matters relating to hygiene, medicine and sanitation.

"(6) **Food Supply and Conservation.** The supply, distribution and conservation of food, the avoidance of waste and all the other various allied subjects are assigned to this committee.

"(7) **Industrial Survey.** The purpose of a state industrial survey is to supplement the survey of the Naval Consulting Board now in the hands of the Council of National Defense with information relative to plants not included in that survey, and to bring that survey up to date. It should be broad enough in scope to include all industries effective for war purposes. A standard form and method for taking this survey accompany these recommendations.

"(8) **Survey of Manpower.** Until the Federal Government determines on the method of registration of manpower it is impossible to formulate an exact plan which will meet both state and federal requirements.

"(9) **Labor.** This committee is concerned with the supply, distribution and welfare of labor.

"(10) **Military Affairs.** The primary duty of this committee will be co-operation with the Federal Government in the creation of the National Army. It should also deal with a state guard when authorized. When the regular army or the national guard, or both, are to be brought up to war strength, an important recruiting duty will devolve upon this

committee and it may also render valuable service by assisting in the selection and procuring of camp sites and facilities.

“(11) **State Protection.** This committee should keep a watchful oversight upon all important points of possible danger to the State with the idea of planning and providing necessary military or civil protection.

“(12) **Transportation.** There is not likely to be need for local assistance to the National Government in the railroad field. Electric and motor transportation deserve and should receive careful consideration. Highways and waterways are also of importance and their conditions throughout the state should receive careful study.

“(13) **Local Councils of Defense.** Local Councils should be organized in such a manner as each State Council may determine.

“The Chairman is to be ex-officio a member of each committee.

“The number of members and personnel of each committee shall be determined by the chairman, and may be changed by him from time to time. Upon recommendation of the chairman of any committee the chairman of the State Council may designate additional citizens to serve as an advisory council to co-operate with such committees.

“The plan submitted by the National Council provides that the State Councils of Defense should co-operate with each other and with the Federal Government in organizing and directing the resources of the State in men and materials, to make them available and effective for national use, and should recommend changes in the state laws which may become expedient. When the State Council exercises its powers and duties on a given subject at the request of the Council of National Defense, it is suggested that the work should be done in the manner and form prescribed by the National Council.

“In addition to the foregoing, we recommend the selection of the following officers, whose duties shall be similar to those customarily performed by like officers in other organizations.

1. A Vice Chairman.
2. Secretary.
3. Assistant Secretary.
4. Treasurer.

In harmony with the plan of permanent organization, committees were announced by the Chairman as follows:

Finance	Industrial Survey
Publicity	Survey of Manpower
Legal	Labor
Co-ordination of Societies	Military Affairs
Sanitation and Medicine	State Protection
Food Supply and Conservation	Transportation

By way of emphasizing the importance of the activities to be undertaken there was submitted to the State Council of Defense early in 1917 the following recommendations from the National Council of Defense:

State Councils were asked to assist the federal government by promoting patriotic spirit and educating the public as to the extent of the task ahead of the nation by:

Aiding in recruiting for the National Guard;

Aiding in recruiting for the regular army;

Assisting in carrying out the enrollment for the army to be raised by conscription;

Assisting in carrying out the enrollment for the army to be raised by conscription;

Planning a holiday—and making it a success—for the day of enrollment.

Assisting in the determination of exemptions from the draft on account of industrial, agricultural and other reasons;

Recruiting the additional men for the navy as now proposed;

Maintaining standards in the matter of labor, including health and welfare; and also, standards of living;

Preparing a system of clearing houses so that the worker and employer may be put in contact with each other;

Assisting workers to use their "broken time" in helping farmers;

Assisting idle workers to help on farms;

Getting boys below military age to help on farms;

Helping in the cultivation of lands within the United States irrigation projects, on which land and water are available without the usual restrictions;

Similar use of private irrigation projects;

Helping to get land grant railroads to permit the use of their lands for cultivation and grazing;

Similar use of state lands;

Getting mining bureaus to communicate with the Director of the Bureau of Mines about possibilities of increased production of minerals for war use;

Securing lessees for Indian lands in various states, including Utah;

Helping the Federal Government collect its war revenue; assisting in the floating of the Liberty Loan;

Creating of a central food production committee affiliated with the State Council of Defense, perhaps including in its membership representatives of farmers' organizations and the land grant college and agricultural extension work, the State Agricultural Dairy Commissioner, and representatives of business and banking;

Organizing and co-operating with the State Food Production Committee, appointing County Agents of the Department of Agriculture on county committee;

Organizing of counties similarly;

Encouraging better methods of farming;

Increasing of staple and non-perishable food crops as much as possible;

Helping each community supply its own food requirements as far as it can;

Encouraging greater use of home-grown foods;

Helping to reduce waste in homes;

Providing means for preserving and drying food products in communities where such assistance is needed;

Encouraging greater activity against live stock diseases, insect depredations and other hindrances against production and conservation.

Under the direction of the Chairman and Secretary these Committees became actively engaged in the various lines of activity indicated. For some time after the organization of the State Council of Defense the work was conducted through these various committees by the Chairman and Secretary. Later, as the work of the State Council became heavier and more complicated, it became advisable to appoint an Executive Committee, which would have regular weekly meetings and would assume active direction of the work of the State Council of Defense with the co-operation of the standing committees which had been appointed. The value of the

Executive Committee became more evident as the work of the State Council continued. Many important matters needed immediate attention and the fact that the Executive Committee met often made it possible that early action be taken on these important matters.

LOCAL COUNCILS

Early in 1917 County Councils of Defense in the various counties were organized by the State Council of Defense. These County Councils were to assume active charge of war work in the respective counties, working under the direction of the State Council. County Councils were asked to appoint local or community Councils in the towns. The creation of these county and community Councils of Defense made it possible for the work of the State Council of Defense to be carried to the entire State and the efficiency of the organization was thus assured. Public-spirited men and women were called to this service from all parts of the state. Many of the activities which the State Council undertook for the State were simply transferred to the County Councils, which organizations assumed responsibility in its particular county. The organization of the County Council of Defense included a representative of the following activities: Finance, Publicity, Legal, State Protection, Transportation, Industrial Survey, Labor, Survey of Man Power and Women's Work.

COMMITTEE WORK OF STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

The following is a summary of the activities of the more important committees of the State Council of Defense from their organization to the end of 1918:

EXECUTIVE

An Executive Committee was created in December, 1917. Meetings were held weekly, at which meetings full consideration was given to the numerous problems presented. A full report was thereafter made to the general Council at its monthly meetings.

PUBLICITY

The various activities and programs of the State Council of Defense have been given an extensive amount of publicity through co-operation of the members of the state press and the various organizations which were in a position to assist the State Council activities. Under the direction of the Publicity Committee, State Council of Defense, all important activities and problems were presented to the people in such a way that general information was disseminated concerning these problems. From time to time bulletins and circular letters on various topics were issued by the State Council of Defense. These bulletins and circular letters were widely circulated throughout the State with beneficial results. A part of the success of registration days throughout the State of Utah was due to the efficiency in which publicity was conducted under the direction of the Publicity Committee of the State Council of Defense. In addition to general information as to the particular duties of registration day the publicity had the effect of creating a very favorable attitude toward military registration, especially among the foreign-born residents of the State. The campaign of the Publicity Committee along the line of food production was most efficiently conducted. This publicity campaign had its effect upon the proud record Utah has made in the matter of food production and conservation.

The publicity committee took an active part in the campaign conducted in August for the registration of young men for military training at the various colleges. The movement took the form of, "Enlist and go to college," and was con-

ducted actively throughout the entire State with the result that practically two thousand young men from the State entered the S. A. T. C. at the various schools.

In addition to this a general sentiment was created among the girls of the State favorable to entering college to prepare for various vocations.

FOOD SUPPLY AND CONSERVATION

A few days previous to the declaration of war in April, 1917, the President of the Agricultural College at the direct request of the United States Department of Agriculture called a meeting of the County Chairmen of that institution to consider ways and means of putting the agriculture of the State in a position to meet any emergency which might arise. At this preliminary meeting an organization was effected with the President of the College as Chairman and a member of the College Faculty as Executive Secretary.

Upon the creation of the State Council of Defense, the organization arranged by the Agricultural College was merged into the Committee on Food Supply and Conservation, and the President of the Agricultural College made Chairman of the committee and the work temporarily transferred to Salt Lake, the Executive Secretary, designated by the Agricultural College, acting in the capacity of Secretary of the Committee on Food Supply and Conservation, and Assistant Secretary of the Council.

This arrangement continued until the passage of the National Food Control Act, when a Federal Food Administrator for Utah was appointed. The work of the Agricultural College, the Council of Defense and the Food Administration was merged—the Executive Secretary of the Committee on Food Supply and Conservation becoming Executive Secretary of the Federal Food Administration for Utah.

This arrangement has continued to date, with the exception that the Federal Food Administration for Utah created a Production Division of which the Executive Secretary became the Chief.

The aim of the Production Section of this committee has been to stimulate the growing of staple food crops and to this end the committee has maintained constant and sympathetic contact with the growers, responding to every appeal for assistance with a view of averting any preventable loss in crop production. The establishment of new agencies

has been avoided as far as possible. The work of existing organizations has been co-ordinated to prevent any duplication of efforts or waste of energy. Conspicuous among the co-operating forces are the Agricultural College with its extension forces, the U. S. Food Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Farm Bureau. Various State and private agencies and individuals have likewise unselfishly responded to every appeal for assistance which has been made upon them.

The winter of 1916 and 1917 was unusually long and severe and the spring very late. The seed stocks, both commercial and those in the hands of the farmers, were very low and one of the first problems attempted was that of supplying seed. First, in locating available commercial stocks, and second, providing financial assistance for the farmers who were unable because of the high prices to provide themselves with the seed necessary to plant the available land. This work was handled by the Seed Committee, in co-operation with the Committee on Food Supply and Conservation. The seed was furnished the growers, and where necessary a crop mortgage bearing six per cent interest, payable at harvest time, taken. This work was continued during the season of 1918. In the spring of 1917, seed to the amount of \$31,773.61 was supplied; and the spring of 1918, \$21,768.29 was advanced for spring planting and \$1,262.25 for fall planting of grain, making a total of \$54,804.15. The office detail was handled by the Secretary of the committee, while the field work, connected with the approval of the loans, was done by the County Agricultural Agents of the Agricultural College and the Farm Bureaus. A tabulation of the amount of seed distributed is as follows:

Variety	1917 lbs.	1918 lbs.	Fall 1918 lbs.
Wheat -----		358,022	35,400
Oats -----	103,045	45,936	-----
Barley -----		18,640	-----
Potatoes -----	417,094	1,750	-----
Beans -----	41,607	1,204	-----
Alfalfa -----		924	-----
Miscellaneous -----	840	600	-----
Corn -----	9,513	577	-----
Rye -----		250	2,111

The mobilization of the military forces during 1917 caused an acute shortage of farm labor which required some special effort to meet. Especially was this true of labor for thinning the beet crop and later for the harvesting of crops. The problem of thinning beets was met by organizing the school boys of Salt Lake and other towns, including Tooele, Park City, Garfield, Eureka and Provo, into the Boys' Working Reserve of the United States Department of Labor. A total of 528 boys were utilized in various parts of the State in this work.

In addition to the work done by the Council in this connection a great deal of work was done in various local communities in organizing the juvenile labor to meet local emergencies. Besides the juvenile labor furnished, a total of 438 men were sent to various parts of the State at the request of County Agents and growers. This work was continued during the season of 1918, but the labor shortage in the spring of 1918 was not as acute as in 1917 and, therefore, there was not the demand for this branch of service. However, in the fall of 1918, an acute shortage of labor for harvesting the beets and fruit arose and immediate steps were taken to meet the situation by calling upon the Boys' Working Reserve.

The war created a great many abnormal conditions which required considerable effort to adjust. During the fall of 1917 there was a serious shortage of apple boxes. This resulted from the disturbances to the normal channels of the lumber trade. The growers for the most part left the ordering of their apple boxes until late in the season, as was their usual custom, and discovered that apple boxes were not available. The Council appointed a Special Committee to co-operate with the Committee on Food Supply and Conservation to meet the situation. Through the efforts of this committee 200,000 boxes were secured for delivery to the growers, which resulted in considerable saving of fruit and allowed a normal marketing of the crop.

The fuel situation likewise became serious during the summer and fall of 1917. Large industrial plants with thoroughly equipped traffic departments were able to get coal, while men operating thrashers were unable to secure sufficient coal to operate their machines. This was made a special project and immediate delivery of 75 carloads of coal was secured and the situation relieved.

Serious grasshopper outbreaks threatened the crops dur-

ing the growing season of both 1917 and 1918. The efforts of the committee in this direction were to see that the necessary materials were available and to organize affected areas to fight the pest. White arsenic, the poison commonly used to control this pest, was likewise affected by the war condition, and the price had risen to almost prohibitive levels. A special arrangement was entered into with the United States Smelting Company, one of the leading producers of this commodity, and a uniform price and immediate delivery secured for crop emergency work. During the season of 1917 and 1918, 18,640 pounds of white arsenic were furnished to growers in the grasshopper control work. Besides this other materials to the amount of \$234.75 were supplied.

Owing to the light snowfall during the winter of 1917-1918, the supply of irrigation water for the growing crops of 1918 was unusually low. A very large acreage of the State was threatened with a serious reduction in yield because of lack of irrigation water. This was made a special project and an effort made wherever possible to secure water for crops which were threatened with destruction from drought. This work covered a wide range of activities. Local disputes involving the use of water, securing rights-of-ways for contributed water, the transfer of irrigation water to canals in drouth areas, and the use of water power rights for irrigation were among the features of this project. The foundation of this work was an appeal based on the National necessity for increased food production to which there was an unusually hearty response and sacrifice on the part of those contributing the water. Under this project water for more than 5,000 acres was supplied.

The unusual demand upon the railroads for equipment has in many cases resulted in a car shortage for the movement of foodstuffs. Frequent complaints were received where cars were not available for moving perishable foodstuffs and livestock. These complaints were vigorously followed and the matter taken up both with local railroad authorities and the Administration at Washington with the result that relief was secured. Notable among the efforts along this line was the movement of the peach crop from Utah County for 1918 when, through a patriotic appeal by the Food Administration, 152 iced refrigerator cars were secured and the fruit crop of that district saved. During the fall of 1918, approximately 150

sheep and cattle cars were, also, secured for the fall movement of livestock.

The National necessity for increased sugar production was made the subject of a special project during the spring of 1918. Through the Food Administration in co-operation with the Agricultural College and State Farm Bureau, a special campaign among all the beet growers was conducted which resulted, in spite of serious local opposition, in an increase of ten per cent in the acreage devoted to sugar beets. On this increased acreage sufficient sugar was produced to provide the requirement of the State of Utah for one year under the rigid system of rationing inaugurated by the Food Administration.

A special campaign for increased production of hogs was also conducted—the work consisting mainly of a distribution of brood sows among the farmers which would otherwise have gone to slaughter. Very satisfactory results were obtained from the Hog Campaign. The Monthly Crop Report, issued by the Department of Agriculture for April, 1918, (Vol. 4, No. 4, Page 35), has some very interesting figures in this connection. Compared with the number of brood sows on the farms April 1st, 1917, Utah shows 120 per cent, which is the highest percentage of any State in the Union. A still more interesting fact is shown with the eleven Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states, with the exception of Nevada, Colorado and Wyoming, all the states show a decrease; and Nevada and Colorado being the only ones in this group besides Utah that show any increase. The average percentage increase for the whole United States is 109.5 per cent.

A special campaign was also conducted to increase the poultry production of the State. A special appeal was sent to the public generally to increase their flocks of poultry to which there was a hearty response on the part of the people.

While the efforts of this committee have been directed toward meeting emergencies which have been created by the war, yet many of its activities will have permanent application. Precedents have been established and systems suggested which will help very materially in increasing our agricultural efficiency, which will be an advantage to us in meeting the world competition which will follow the war.

LIVE STOCK

Among the first things attempted by the Livestock Com-

mittee was a campaign to increase the flocks and herds of the State and to protect them in every possible way from destruction. The livestock men were urged through the agency of this committee not to dispose of their female stock, but to keep them for breeding purposes. Farmers were urged to put small flocks of sheep on their farms. In this campaign the committee received the support and co-operation of the livestock organizations of the state.

Reports were received from different parts of the State to the effect that livestock was being poisoned by alien enemies. One report stated that eight hundred sheep had been poisoned. The committee immediately sent men to investigate these claims. Telegrams and thousands of letters were sent out to the livestock men of the State, warning them to be on guard against suspicious characters who might seek employment. Any plot that might have been worked out for the wholesale slaughter of livestock was thwarted and no further losses were reported from this source.

At the beginning of the war the prices of livestock and their products commenced to steadily advance. In the spring of 1917 the price of wool began to soar. The commission men and speculators seeing an opportunity to profit by the condition, contracted the Utah wool early in the season and sold same later for double the price paid.

The Livestock Committee in its desire to protect and encourage the woolgrower made recommendations through the various organizations and agencies to have the government assume control of the wool for 1918, so that the speculator and profiteer could not obtain an advantage at the expense of the producer, as they had done the previous year. The matter was taken up by the Government and a price for wool was fixed, much to the encouragement and advantage of the producer.

Tremendous losses, estimated at one million dollars per year due to predatory animals, are sustained by the livestock men of this State. The committee urged upon the Government, the State of Utah and the various livestock organizations the necessity of enlarging the appropriation and of co-operation for the purpose of destroying these animals.

The following report of the Utah State Livestock Board indicates the success achieved:

Extermination Predatory Animals in Utah 1917-1918

	Predatory Animals	
	Trapped	Poisoned
First 6 months, 1917 -----	1,000	5,000
July 1, 1917-June 30, 1918 -----	3,824	15,000
July 1, 1918—Nov. 30, 1918 -----	1,734	1,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals -----	6,558	21,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand total -----		27,558

Utah State Live Stock Board and U. S. Biological Survey co-operating.

An educational campaign along every line pertaining to the protection, increase and conservation of livestock was conducted and the livestock men responded almost unanimously to all the calls made upon them in the way of doing everything possible to help win the war. The committee always tried to consider the best interests of the livestock men and at the same time render every assistance in their power to the support of the Government.

Because of the close relationship that existed between the Livestock Committee and the Food Supply and Conservation Committee, the Livestock Committee also interested itself in the war that was being waged for the destruction of rodents. The Utah State Livestock Board distributed 1500 ounces of strychnine in eleven counties. A like amount was furnished by County Commissioners and Farm Bureaus. This was distributed through, and used under the supervision of, the County Agricultural Agents, assisted by the Biological Assistant of the U. S. Biological Survey. We cannot get the exact data of the number of rodents killed, but some County Agents reported the elimination of rodents over the areas treated.

FINANCE

One of the most important activities of the State Council of Defense during the period of its existence has to do with the financial obligations imposed upon the state by the Federal Government in the form of Liberty Loans, War Savings, Red Cross and Soldiers' Welfare Funds. In each of these

activities the work of the State of Utah has been under the direct supervision of the State Council of Defense through its Finance Committee.

Liberty Loans

In the organization of the various Liberty Loan Drives, the Finance Committee has depended largely upon the co-operation of the County Councils throughout the State. For each of the Loans, the quota of the State was apportioned among the counties and each County Council of Defense was given the responsibility for its quota. The County Councils, in turn, made allotments to the various towns or districts and placed the responsibility of raising this sum upon the Community Councils, or a special committee appointed in each district.

Considerable organization and detail work was necessary at the central headquarters in order to perfect and make efficient the organization that would reach all of the small communities. It was the aim of the Liberty Loan Committee to extend its organization so as to include every part of the state and to organize its committees so completely that an absolute canvas of every county of the State was assured.

In addition to the state canvas the Liberty Loan Committee in the various campaigns outlined and executed various plans for the purpose of increasing enthusiasm and thereby assuring larger subscriptions to the bond issues. The success of the Four Liberty Loan Campaigns is the direct result of thorough organization and efficient work by all the committees, together with the patriotic enthusiasm of the general public.

Red Cross Funds

While the first and second Red Cross Drives for funds were not under the direct supervision of the State Council of Defense, the Red Cross organizations used, to a large extent, the State Council machinery throughout the State. In many of the counties, the County Council of Defense became the active body in securing its quota of these two drives. The State Council was actively co-operating in these drives in every way within its power.

Soldiers' Welfare

During the summer and fall of 1917 two campaigns for funds were conducted in the State for the purpose of soldiers' welfare work. The Y. M. C. A. Fund for \$10,000 and the Soldiers' Welfare Fund for \$100,000. In both of these drives the State Council of Defense again assumed the initiative and succeeded in oversubscribing the quotas during the time prescribed.

United War Work Campaign

During the week of November 11 to 18, 1918, the nation was called upon for the largest amount of money ever given for war work in the form of United War Work Welfare Campaign, which embraced funds for the seven recognized war agencies. Utah's quota to this fund was \$400,000. A most intensive and vigorous campaign was instituted throughout the State, with the result that again the State exceeded its quota. The County Councils of Defense in the State were each given definite quotas which in most cases were oversubscribed.

Results

The success of these campaigns was possible only through the united co-operation of the people of Utah. The spirit of patriotism and sacrifice which has been manifest through the State during all of the drives is one of the things of which Utah should be most proud. In addition to this spirit of patriotism the success of the various campaigns was made possible through efficient and splendid organization of the central committees of these various campaigns, and the united spirit and hard work of the sub-committees of the State Council of Defense throughout the state. The following results from the various drives will indicate the success of the campaigns in the State:

	Quota	Raised
First Liberty Loan.....	\$ 6,500,000.00	\$ 9,400,000.00
Second Liberty Loan	10,000,000.00	16,200,000.00
Third Liberty Loan	10,315,000.00	12,531,300.00
Fourth Liberty Loan	18,570,800.00	19,878,600.00
First Red Cross Fund	350,000.00	520,000.00
Second Red Cross Fund	500,000.00	612,000.00
Red Cross Membership Drive ..	49,000.00	67,000.00
Soldiers' Welfare Fund	100,000.00	110,000.00
Y. M. C. A. War Fund	10,000.00	10,000.00
United War Work Campaign ..	400,000.00	412,000.00

War Savings

The campaign for War Savings and Thrift Stamps throughout the state has been conducted under the direction of the Federal Director of War Savings and the State Central Committee. As has been the case with every financial obligation, the War Savings Committee has called largely upon County Councils of Defense to assume responsibility for County quotas, which have been assigned on the basis of population. The quota of War Savings for Utah has proved to be its hardest task. This is due to the fact that no corporation or individual is allowed to subscribe for more than \$1,000 of War Savings securities. Considerable effort has been put forth by the State Council throughout the State in co-operating with the committee to help secure their quota. The campaign has extended over the year of 1918 and present indications seem to assure us that Utah will meet this obligation as she has met all of the financial obligations imposed by the federal government.

COMMERCIAL ECONOMY BOARD

Following the various general lines of work indicated by the National Council of Defense for preparing the merchants of the State to better withstand the conditions brought about by the war, the Commercial Economy Board made possible an estimated saving of \$2,000,000 per annum to the business men of Utah and the releasing of 1,500 men for war work.

The total operating cost of the Commercial Economy Board, including the purchase of equipment, aggregated \$3,924.24. Of this sum approximately \$1,500 was expended for display advertising in the newspapers of the state and approximately \$600 in the preparation and issuance of publicity to the newspapers, the latter through the co-operation of the general publicity committee of the State Council of Defense.

The Commercial Economy Board for Utah early in its work received national recognition. At the request of the National Council of Defense in April there was prepared a complete report of the plans and regulations issued and contemplated by the board at that time. This report was forwarded to Washington and shortly thereafter a request was made that copies of it be prepared and sent to other states for the guidance and aid of the Commercial Economy Boards in those sections.

Utah was among the first states of the Union to begin an intensive commercial economy program. The Commercial Economy Board has been called upon many times by other states for detailed information relative to various regulations.

Following the organization of the board a careful survey was made of the requests of the National Government and general plans were perfected and methods of operation were determined upon for carrying out the work in Utah. An appeal was issued to the public outlining the duties and aims of the board, and requesting the co-operation of the public in bringing about the fullest measure of success in the state.

In the course of its work the board was given almost instantaneous endorsement and voluntary assistance from an estimated 95% of all business men of the State. The outstanding 5% were converted by patient effort and in a few instances by the exertion of some pressure. In every case business men were frankly told that the Commercial Economy Board had no police powers, but that the request for commercial economy emanated from the Council of National Defense through the State organization.

The first specific problem handled by the board was the restricted delivery. The general recommendations classified the towns with concrete problems for each. In towns of less than 2,000 inhabitants, merchants were asked to eliminate all deliveries; in towns from 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, one delivery a day was urged, to be made in the afternoon and to comprise orders received in the morning of the current day and during the preceding afternoons; in towns of 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, one delivery a day in each of the two geographical zones, one zone to receive a delivery in the afternoon; in towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants, one delivery a day over each route with the further recommendation that the geographical plan be used if possible.

In the successful promulgation of this system a great deal of help was received from the patriotic women of the State, from the churchmen in urging the patriotic observance, from the motion picture theatres in flashing upon the screen slides, detailing the new system and from the newspapers in the shape of publicity, and in many cases, editorial support. The merchants themselves, both retail and wholesale, gladly co-operated and confidential reports received by the board from them on specially prepared blanks, conclusively demonstrated savings which totaled almost \$2,000,000 per year, with but very

little inconvenience to the public, once the households were readjusted to the new methods of buying. In addition to the financial saving, the restriction of deliveries made possible the releasing of 550 men and boys for other work; that is, the merchants were enabled to take care of their business with less help and greater efficiency.

A very material economy was effected in the delivery of milk and cream by the perfection of a regulation requiring the customer to provide an empty milk bottle each time a full one was delivered. This regulation had the effect of saving thousands of bottles. Incidentally the regulation made it possible to continue the delivery of milk in Salt Lake City in bottles, a condition which was seriously threatened last May, because of the fact that it was impossible to secure a new supply of bottles from the manufacturers.

At a conference of laundry operators it was revealed that delivery costs in that line of business ranged from seventeen per cent to twenty-five per cent of the gross value of the bundle delivered. By the perfection of a zone system and the suggestion that patrons, wherever possible, turn in soiled clothes, a reduction of approximately 30% was made in the delivery. At the same time it greatly assisted the laundries in distributing their work over a period of six days instead of five days as had been the custom. This in turn made possible a reduction in the working forces of approximately 15%, thereby releasing that many additional people for other essential war work. Practically the same regulations were used for the cleaning and dyeing industry.

An attempt was made to regulate the delivery of ice by a zone system, whereby cities were divided into two sections, each to receive a delivery on alternate days. The plan worked perfectly in every section of the state except in Salt Lake City, where during a hot spell in July, some opposition arose. An investigation revealed the fact that the shortage of ice in some homes, was caused not so much by the delivery restriction as by the housewife using the ice for lemonade or ice water, or because she had left the house on the day the ice man was due to call. The difficulty was adjusted by the co-operation of the ice companies in supplying an emergency service.

Coincident with the delivery regulations appeals were made to manufacturers and big institutions to instill the spirit of saving among their employes. A committee of employes to handle the matter in each individual plant was sug-

gested and proved very effective. An appeal was made for the saving of woolen and cotton clothes and rags, with the result that much waste in this regard was eliminated.

The State Council of Defense in the month of May received instructions from the War Industries Board to discontinue non-essential construction of every character during the period of the war. The question was turned over to the Commercial Economy Board and the operation of the regulation was started. Very little opposition was raised, excepting in the case of the Pantages Theatre in Salt Lake City. In this case, the Commercial Economy Board ruled that the construction of the building was non-essential during the war and this ruling was eventually sustained by the authorities in Washington. During the fall the handling of non-essential construction was placed in the hands of a special committee of the State Council of Defense and the work was carried on under its jurisdiction.

Following the suggestion received from the National Council of Defense and a score of requests from merchants all over the State, the protection of a closing regulation for all kinds of retail business was undertaken. Opposition to the plan was voiced in Salt Lake City by restaurants. The State Council of Defense, at the suggestion of the Commercial Economy Board, placed the enforcement of the regulations in the hands of the several County Councils of Defense.

Following the signing of the armistice and the determination to disband the Commercial Economy Board, requests were received from many sections of the State asking that something be done to continue the work of the board, especially in so far as the restriction of deliveries was concerned. Similar requests were made by the National Council of Defense. The Commercial Economy Board has written to each commercial organization in the State of Utah suggesting that they continue the work through proper committees with the local co-operation of merchants. Replies have been received from many of the organizations indicating that the plan meets with approval and that an annual post-war saving of many hundreds of thousands of dollars will result.

NON-WAR CONSTRUCTION

The State Council of Defense was asked by the War Industry Board to assume responsibility of acting as their representative in the State of Utah. In assuming this obliga-

tion it became the duty of the State Council to pass upon proposed construction in order that all buildings which were not absolutely necessary to the winning of the war might be curtailed during the war period.

This plan had been adopted by the War Industry Board because of the imperative necessity of saving material, labor, capital and transportation for the essential industries. An agreement was entered into between the War Industry Board and the various dealers in material, throughout the nation, whereby no material would be furnished for any building until a permit had been issued for that building by the War Industry Board or the State Council of Defense.

During the months of September, October and November the State Council was required to pass upon all applications for building. Under instructions from the War Industry Board it was necessary to investigate the necessity for the proposed building, the purpose for which it was to be constructed and the approximate cost of construction. After investigation the State Council recommended the approval or disapproval of the proposed building to the War Industry Board.

In order to facilitate the work of this committee, committees were formed in each county of the State to work under the direction of the County Council of Defense. Buildings were first passed upon by the county committee and its recommendation, accompanied by the application, submitted to the State Council.

During the period of activity of this committee applications for building, totaling five hundred twenty-five thousand dollars, were reviewed and reported to the War Industry Board. With the signing of the armistice, on November 11, this part of the work of the State Council became inoperative and on November 15 all building restrictions were removed by the War Industry Board.

WOMEN'S WORK

When the Governor was asked by the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense to appoint a Woman's Committee for Utah, the matter was taken up with the State Council of Defense and a committee was appointed, August 3, 1917. The women selected were made members of the State Council. They immediately appointed an executive

committee and chairmen of departments to act as a central committee.

This committee was to act as a clearing house for all the patriotic activities of women. The intent was to make use of all existing organizations, thus conserving the force of women and preserving intact organizations already in the field.

In each county of the State a Chairman of "Women's Work" was appointed as a member of the County Council of Defense and was instructed to organize committees along similar lines to those of the central committee.

The purpose of this organization was to co-ordinate and centralize the organized forces of the women of the State and to enlist the co-operation of the unorganized women in order that the Government might know the patriotic work being done, and to secure the efficient co-operation of all the women of the State in the economic measures inaugurated by the Government from time to time. A direct and speedy channel between the departments of the Government and the women of the State was established through this organization.

In order that the friendly and efficient co-operation of all women's organizations in the State might be secured, the chairman called a meeting of representatives of clubs, religious organizations, fraternal societies, and all other known existing women's organizations. This conference was held on Monday, October 8, 1917. A good showing of representatives from city and county organizations was in attendance, and the purpose and future plans of the Woman's Committee was explained.

In October the work of the National Woman's Committee and the Council of National Defense was consolidated at Washington and a Field Division organized to supervise State Councils and Woman's Committees in the various states. Among the first suggestions of the Field Division was a consolidation of the Woman's Work with the State Council. This had already been effected in Utah and Washington was pleased to recognize Utah as the first state to effect consolidation.

The following is a brief report of the various women's committees:

Education

In the Department of Education the work was divided into two distinct lines of activity: First, the enlightenment and encouragement of our alien population; Second, the enlightenment of the native born Americans who through ignorance and indifference do not concern themselves with the great issues of the war. It was pointed out that strong effort should be made by each county chairman on education to turn every knocker into a booster for freedom and the methods that our country had adopted to win it. Committees were urged to concern themselves with the women in the home, to make use of the school system, the churches, the big industrial plants, and to call upon the University of Utah and the Agricultural College for assistance in the way of printed material concerning the war. Many circulars and much printed matter from Washington was distributed in the counties. Attendance at night school was urged as well as the taking out of necessary citizenship papers.

Earnest effort was made by the Woman's Committee to bring about active co-operation with the Men's Department of Education, as the large number of aliens in our State—over 70,000—make the work one of magnitude and difficulty, requiring the united effort of both committees. The Woman's Committee on Education consists of five members with a special committee of twenty-five to carry on the work in Salt Lake City. Following instructions from Washington a joint committee of men and women was also appointed.

During August a circular letter was sent to the girls of the State of Utah, with an enclosed pamphlet setting forth the needs of the country for trained service.

Registration

The Registration Committee was organized to direct the registration of women for voluntary service, so that definite information might be secured as to what service the women of the State were able and willing to render in case of emergency. In preparation for the day of registration, the Governor issued a proclamation calling upon the women of the State to offer their services to their country. Much publicity was given by all the State papers. Registrars were provided for the district polling places, both city and county. An official registration blank prepared in Washington was used. The

women responded well and in many polling places the registrar did not have sufficient cards to list all who applied. A second opportunity was given for those who could not register the first day. In all, 23,926 women registered for service. The cards indicated about thirty-five different lines of professional and untrained industrial activities. This list was placed at the disposal of the Red Cross and other organizations, and when emergency demanded calls were made.

The Health and Recreation Committee

Much good was accomplished by the Health and Recreation Committee in co-operation with the Community Camp Service, The Child Welfare Committee, The Civic Recreation Committee, The Public Health and State Health organizations, Public Playgrounds and Recreation Department. A Recreation Center for Adults was established at the old Y. W. C. A. grounds through the kindness of the officers of that organization. A Hostess House was opened at the University of Utah for the boys in service, where women gave their services until ten o'clock each evening. Music and dancing programs were provided twice a week. A hospitality committee arranged for home dinners for the soldiers each Sunday for a period of time. A campaign for a Patriotic Play and Recreation Week was successfully carried on by the Civic Recreation Department, about 5,000 children and adults participating. Health work was introduced into the high schools. The Recreation Center begun during the summer of 1918 will be continued in the form of a Girls' Club. This was made possible through the assistance of the city and the Fosdick Committees.

Food Administration

The Committee on Food Administration reported a saving of 8,000 bushels of wheat as a result of the wheat and flour campaign. Owing to demonstrations and exhibits, substitutes were used with good results. A campaign for the saving of surplus potatoes was made, resulting in 6,500 pounds of potato starch. Talks and demonstrations in canning without sugar were given with satisfactory results. A cottage cheese campaign was successfully conducted in co-operation with Government experts. Fifty-four meetings were held with 1,149 in attendance.

In addition to the work in foods, help was given in the conservation of clothing. Through demonstration schools in remodeling, renovation, cleaning and pressing suits at home, millinery renovation, four counties reported a total cash saving of \$10,919.00.

Food Supply and Conservation

The Food Supply and Conservation Committee mailed conservation suggestions to all county chairmen. The National Regulations under which five prizes were given by the National War Garden Commission were sent in letter form to the five largest cities in Utah. These cities were asked to compete in the contest on canning vegetables grown in war gardens. During the months of June and July a community kitchen situated at 149 Regent Street, Salt Lake City, held demonstrations in preservation and canning of fruits and vegetables, as well as in the conservation of old clothing. A clinic in child conservation was also conducted.

A set of outlines in Home Economics and Conservation of Food was prepared in the fall of 1917, and used in practically every county in the State, co-operating with the extension department of the Agricultural College and the Home Demonstrators. The subjects covered were: Food Values, Food Waste, Cereals, Milk and Meat. A Municipal Market was operated where prices and conditions for marketing were in a measure controlled. The market had in connection with it a community kitchen, where surplus fruits and vegetables were canned and sold. The entire project was under the direction of the women's organizations and financed by the Salt Lake City Council of Defense.

Many women throughout the State, in response to an appeal from the Council of Defense, planted and cared for excellent war gardens. They were especially successful in the raising of beans and potatoes.

Woman's Liberty Loan Committee

The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee began with an executive committee of nine members, subdivided to handle Educational, Religious, Fraternal and Women's Clubs activities. This executive committee sent frequent letters throughout the State, keeping in close touch with all committee work. An advisory board was organized, consisting of forty-

one prominent Utah women. The special business of this committee was to create sentiment in favor of participation by the individual family in Liberty Bond subscriptions. The county chairmen were selected, wherever possible, from the Council of Defense organization. Ten days before the close of the Second Liberty Loan campaign, at a luncheon given at the Salt Lake Commercial Club by the executive committee, one hundred and thirty workers pledged themselves to personally see about sixteen hundred women taxpayers and to report back to the executive committee the day before the closing of the drive. Similar activities modified to meet conditions in various localities were promoted throughout the State during each drive. The intensive work conducted by the women reached into every woman's organization in the state and into a very large percentage of the homes.

In some of the counties where the population is small and sparsely settled the men and women worked together on joint committees. The women of the State have co-operated to the fullest extent and have done very effective work during each campaign.

Women in Industry

The Committee on Women in Industry has concerned itself with looking after the welfare of women engaged in industrial work, particularly the women employed to take the places made vacant by men called into the service. It has advised that unthinking girls and women should not be allowed to undertake work that may prove injurious, but that effort should first be made to transfer men engaged in lighter employments before substituting women either in undesirable surroundings or at work for which they are unfitted. The committee has learned that the working conditions of women and children is being carefully watched by the State Industrial Commission. It has observed that girls employed in automobile stations are not required to do heavy lifting, and that girls employed to run elevators are in most cases over twenty-one years of age.

Home and Foreign Relief Committee

This committee is holding itself in readiness to do whatever may be required at its hands in the coming reconstruction work. Activities which may have come within the jurisdiction of this committee have been so well conducted by

other relief and charitable organizations, that but little action has been deemed necessary on the part of this committee up to the present.

Maintenance of Existing Social Service Agencies

The Committee on the Maintenance of Existing Social Service Agencies had an important work to perform in the recruiting of 200 nurses from the State of Utah in the U. S. Student Nurse Reserve. This campaign claimed the personal supervision of the State Chairman of Women's Work. Headquarters were established at the Commercial Club, Salt Lake City. The office with a secretary in charge was opened for preliminary campaign work July 22nd, and remained open until the following October. From the beginning, active interest was manifested by the women of the State eager to serve the Nation in the most useful way. Each county was given an allotment of from one to twenty-one students. Most of the counties enrolled the number asked for. Eight different forms of application and registration blanks were used. High School and College students and graduates of Salt Lake City and County responded nobly to the call issued by the Government, and many sacrifices, both of position and future plans, were laid upon the country's altar. Many of Utah's student nurses received notice of the acceptance of their enrollment, and a few have been assigned to posts of duty.

Publicity

The Women's Committee on Publicity has kept the county press chairman informed by the use of publicity circulars from Washington. The receipt of numerous clippings from the country newspapers indicate that good use was made of the material sent. All clippings of value were sent to Washington, thus keeping the National Headquarters in close touch with the work being accomplished in Utah. A committee of women advertising writers was organized in Salt Lake City. This committee took charge of a trench on Main Street during the Third Liberty Loan. During the drive for student nurses excellent publicity was given through the picture shows by running films showing girls from various walks of life who were enlisting for humanity's sake and, in many instances, giving up good salaried positions.

Child Welfare

At the beginning of this work the chairman of Women's Work was asked to take charge. A committee was appointed which later worked in co-operation with the State Committee. A chairman for women was appointed in each county. To give here a report of this committee would be only to duplicate the report of the State Committee.

CHILD WELFARE

The experience of other countries involved in the war has shown that in time of war the ordinary needs of children are made more urgent and that certain needs present themselves which must be dealt with if national security is to be maintained. For this reason the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense felt that a Child Welfare Department was a necessary part of the program of war work to be assumed by them.

At first the chairman of the Woman's Work Committee of the State Council of Defense was asked to take charge of this work, but later, when the conviction that a special child welfare program for the United States in war time was essential, led the Child Welfare Department of the Woman's Committee and the Federal Children's Bureau to join hands in adopting a Children's Year Program, the State Council appointed a Child Welfare Committee. This committee followed the plan outlined by the Federal Authorities by adopting the "Children's Year Program" with the slogan, "Save 100,000 babies and give the children a square deal." A campaign to accomplish this end was launched to extend from April 6th, 1918, to April 6, 1919.

The essentials emphasized in the Children's Year Program are:

1. Public protection of maternity and infancy.
2. Mother's care for elder children.
3. Enforcement of all child labor laws and full schooling for all children of school age. Standards should be maintained in spite of war pressure.
4. Recreation for children and youth, abundant, decent and protected from any form of exploitation.

In each county the work was placed in the hands of a committee made up of the superintendent or superintendents

of schools, the chairman of the Parent-Teachers' Association or the Home and School League, the chairman of the Committee on Sanitation and Medicine and the chairman of the County Woman's Committee. The work was explained to representatives of the woman's committees at a meeting held in Salt Lake City, April 8, 1917, and notices were sent to the county committees. The extension division of the University of Utah, through its Department of Medicine, prepared an excellent leaflet dealing with the care of children from prenatal period to school age for the use of these committees.

Promises of co-operation were given by the State Bureau of Health and Children's Bureau, the Department of Public Instruction, the American Medical Association, the Nurses' Association, the Home and School League, the Parent-Teachers' Association, the Women's Federated Clubs, the Civilian Relief Committee of the Red Cross, the Utah Public Health Association, the Extension Division of the Agricultural College and other associations.

The first work to be undertaken was the weighing and measuring of children of pre-school age. Its purpose was to call attention to the health needs of the children of the State and to get information as a basis of instituting follow-up campaigns to place the children who had physical defects on a normal basis by early correction of these defects. Cards for the tabulation of individual records of children were furnished by the Children's Bureau. These cards were sent to each county chairman and the work of measuring and weighing children was completed in many counties.

Follow-up work is being carried on in Salt Lake City and Ogden. A recreation drive was successfully carried out in Salt Lake City through the co-operation of the City Department of Parks and Recreations and the City Child Welfare Committee.

In Ogden an appropriation was made by the city commission for the establishment and maintenance of a Child Welfare Clinic and Dispensary. This institution is now in operation.

Interest in Child Welfare has been greatly stimulated in all parts of the State and this campaign will be continued through the spring of 1919.

MILITARY SURVEY

In August, 1917, when the State Council of Defense was asked by the War Department to assume the responsibility of financing and completing a Military Survey of the State, approximately fifty-five (55) per cent of the State had been reported upon by the Forest Service under the direction of the Forester of District No. 4. This survey includes the making of special Military Reconnaissance Reports and Progressive Military Maps of every section of the State for the information of the War Department. A Special Agent and two assistants were appointed to take charge of the work under the supervision of the State Engineer.

The State was theoretically divided into zones, or quadrangles, of 15 minutes of latitude to 15 minutes of longitude, areas of approximately 13 miles in width and 17 miles in length, and a separate report is made on each quadrangle as field work on the same is completed, accompanied by a special military map of the zone reported upon. These reports contain data regarding physical conditions, description of the terrain in each zone, natural resources, etc., which might be required by a commander of troops assigned to military operations within a quadrangle.

Each quadrangle report contains detailed information on topographical features, nature of soil, locations and descriptions of commanding positions, sections of land suitable for aeroplane landings, observation points, camp sites, climatic data, health and sanitary conditions in each section, locations and description of rivers and streams, lakes and ponds, springs and wells, reservoirs and water tanks, transportation facilities, including railroads, stage lines, wagons, pack horses, automobiles and their passenger capacity, etc., lines of communication—telephone and telegraph—power lines, and substations.

A feature of paramount importance in the Reconnaissance Reports is the information required by the War Department on roads, trails and bridges. Each road and trail is treated as a separate unit and described in detail, necessitating personal measurements by employes of this department to ascertain the locations of excessive grades, curves, etc. Detailed descriptions of bridges of more than 20-foot span, together with sketches and photographs of the same, are included in the reports.

The reports include a complete survey of all industries in each zone; their nature and number, together with the man power, or number of employees, and their nationalities. The population of cities and towns with the percentage of foreign born within the areas mapped, the principal industry in each, transportation facilities, lines of communication, water and fuel supply, natural forage, number of buildings and their dimensions (those that might be of use during military operations) kind and quantity of supplies on hand, and, in fact, any information that might appear in the judgment of the reporting officer of military value, is given.

Up to December 1, 1918, sixty-three (63) quadrangle reports had been completed and forwarded in duplicate to the War Department. Each report was accompanied by a progressive military map of the area being reported upon, showing the locations by a system of numbers of points of vulnerability and other particular features desired by the War Department. The territory so far covered by the survey under the auspices of the State Council of Defense, comprises approximately 13,923 square miles, the quadrangles being embraced by Box Elder, Cache, Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele, Utah, Juab and Millard Counties. There remain ninety-two (92) quadrangles yet to be reported on. The greater portion of this territory, however, is in outlying districts. Field work has been completed in the more important, or congested districts within these areas.

With the completion of each individual report, the boundaries of the area mapped are checked with an index map furnished by the War Department, insuring accuracy as to locations, etc. The reports range in length from 10 to 143 typewritten pages, legal size, exclusive of military maps, bridge sketches and photographs. A copy of each report is on file in the office of the State Engineer.

While information on roads, trails and bridges, and other important features is secured by personal surveys, valuable assistance is being rendered by the engineering departments of the various railroads, telephone and telegraph companies, mining companies, power companies, large industrial concerns, State and County officials, members of the County Councils of Defense and others.

In view of the comprehensive nature of the work, the mass of detail required in accordance with instructions received from time to time from the War Department, the cost of the sur-

vey to date has been extremely light, averaging not more than thirty-five (35c) cents per square mile. A statement of expenses for the survey from September 24, 1917, to December 1, 1918, is given below:

Salaries -----	\$4,319.79
Office Supplies -----	142.07
Transportation and Field Expenses -----	396.30
Blue Prints -----	24.33
<hr/>	
Total -----	\$4,882.49

MINERALS

The Minerals Committee of the State Council of Defense was appointed to assist the Government by endeavoring to stimulate the production of the so-called "war minerals" in Utah. This committee accepted an offer to make its office at the offices of the Utah Chapter of the American Mining Congress. The Utah Chapter contributed the services of its office force, the postage, etc., and is entitled to the credit of having financed the committee.

The work was begun by announcing the creation and purposes of the committee through the newspapers and by circular. Arrangements were made by which determinations of specimens submitted were made without charge by the Salt Lake City Branch of the United States Bureau of Mines and the State School of Mines, at the University of Utah.

The committee proceeded at once to get in touch with the War Minerals Committee at Washington and with similar organizations in other western states. The secretary also conferred personally with the War Minerals Committee and other representatives of the Government at Washington.

Several hundred specimens were submitted for examination, and the committee gave such advice and information to the senders as it had available. Those specimens which were identified as war minerals were retained in the office with the necessary accompanying data. Utilization by the government of the work done by the committee depended on Governmental action through the so-called "War Minerals Bill," which did not become a law until October 5, and was not made operative until after the armistice had been signed. The information obtained through the labors of the committee may, however, have a future value.

LABOR.

Due to the fact that the Federal Government established a War Labor Policies Board which deals directly with all labor problems and national labor programs, no comprehensive general labor program was presented to the State Council by the National Council of Defense. However, the Committee on Labor co-operated with the State Commissioner of Labor in establishing a State Employment Bureau to act as a clearing house for the labor market, distributing men where they were most needed, finding men for the job and a job for the men.

Through the efforts made by the State Council the State Employment Office was continued by the Federal Government as a part of the Department of Labor's Employment Exchange System, and in addition a new employment office was opened in Ogden.

The Chairman of the State Council's Labor Committee was made Federal Director of the United States Public Service Reserve and later was appointed Federal Director of the United States Employment Service. The work of these two departments is very closely related.

Early in February, 1918, a campaign to enlist men in the working reserve for the various war industries of the country was successfully conducted by the State Council and the United States Public Service Reserve. Much publicity was given to the movement and in the course of three weeks about three thousand five hundred men were registered for service and indicated their willingness to leave the State to assist the Government in the different war plants. This number was made up of men from every craft and included many unskilled laborers.

Utah responded to every call made for labor by supplying more men than was asked. Many Utah men entered the war industries prior to March, 1918, and many went direct to the shipyards and munition plants and no record, therefore, could be made of these men.

While recruiting men for work outside the State, the United States Employment Service has aimed to protect all local industries. The organization of this service has been extended to every county in the State, there being three representatives in each county. With the help of this organization the Federal Director has been able to furnish the depart-

ment at Washington reliable information as to labor conditions, the number of men available for war industries, etc.

HIGHWAYS TRANSPORT COMMITTEE.

During the summer of 1918 there was organized at Washington under the direction of the National Council of Defense a Highways Transport Committee with specific duties in connection with highways transportation, looking toward the development of regular lines of motor traffic for the purpose of relieving railroad and terminal congestion.

In August, 1918, a Federal Director of Highway Transport work for the State of Utah was appointed. In harmony with the general policy of the State Council of Defense, the Highways Transport Committee was made a regular Committee of the State Council of Defense, with the Federal Director as chairman.

An organization meeting was held during the latter part of August at which there was appointed an Executive Committee and a Field Committee. For the purposes of better organizing transportation the State was divided into five districts as follows:

District Number One.

Cache County	Box Elder County
Weber County	Rich County
Morgan County	

District Number Two.

Davis County	Tooele County
Wasatch County	Summit County
Utah County	Salt Lake County
Juab County	

District Number Three.

Millard County	Washington County
Iron County	Beaver County

District Number Four.

San Pete County	Sevier County
Piute County	Garfield County
Kane County	Wayne County

District Number Five.

Uintah County	San Juan County
Daggett County	Duchesne County
Emery County	Carbon County
Grand County	

Over each District is a Chairman who is also a member of the Field Committee. Under the direction of this Chairman the representative of the County Council of Defense, who is in charge of transportation, is a member of the District Committee representing his county. By this organization the General Committee is in direct touch with each County and can thereby determine the transportation problems of the various parts of the State.

Meetings were held with the various Committees and transportation problems of the State were given serious consideration during the late summer and fall. It soon developed that the efforts of the Highways Transport Committee should be concentrated along the line of making available to market the products of the interior where regular transportation was not to be had.

To this end considerable effort was put forth toward the establishing of regular motor freight service into the Uintah Basin from Price. A company was formed for the purpose of operating regular daily service to and from the Basin. This service began in November, taking over the old Johnson Freight Line equipment, and adding new trucks. Investigation developed the necessity of considerable amount of road work to make possible a winter road between the Basin and Price. This matter was referred to the State Road Commission and the State Engineer, who immediately took action. A member of the Highway Transport Executive Committee, who is a resident of the Basin, went over the ground with the State Road Engineer and recommended the construction of a road from Wellington to Soldier Canyon, a distance of thirteen and one-half miles. This was immediately acted upon by the State Road Commission and the work completed during November. Some additional work is promised in the spring which will make the road from the Basin an all-year road.

In October reports came to the Committee that in the vicinity of Loa, in Wayne County, some 75 miles from the

railroad, there were several cars of fat hogs ready for the market, but no available transportation. There was no regular truck service operating in that section and wagon freight was inadvisable on account of the length of time required to transport the hogs to the railroad. The matter was taken up with the District Chairman at Richfield for the purpose of securing some relief. After considerable trouble on account of no large trucks being available, the first carload of hogs was moved out early in November. Since that time two other carloads have been shipped out. The County Agent who came in with the first carload reported to the Chairman of the Highways Transport Committee that on account of their transportation difficulties being solved, there would be marketed from that section a great number of hogs. This in the past had not been possible because of poor transportation facilities. The Committee has assurance that regular motor freight service will be established between Wayne County and the railroad by early spring.

The statement has recently been made by Herbert Hoover that fifty per cent. of the perishable food products raised in this country go to waste because of inadequate marketing and transport facilities.

In this connection the economic value of the Rural Express Service, advocated by the Highways Transport Committee has been strikingly demonstrated. Instances quoted include the service of a single operator in Colorado, who with three men covered an express route which made it possible for fifty farmers on one highway to discontinue hauling and give all their time to production. The Rural Motor Express Service marketed their farm products.

A few of the arguments which the Highways Transport Committee advances in urging the organizing of Rural Express Service are that it makes available for use foods now produced but wasted because not marketed; it lightens the demand for labor, where labor conditions are most acute, and it stimulates increased production. It gives the producer the transportation facilities which other business has enjoyed for years past.

The Committee has given a great amount of attention to the organization of Return Load Bureaus in order that motor trucks may be loaded in both directions. By early spring this organization should be perfected to the extent of

assuring return loads to the regular motor express and freight lines which are being established.

It is anticipated by the Committee that Highways Transport work will be an important factor during the reconstruction period and they are now planning an extension of their organization and efforts so as to cover the entire State. On account of food problems remaining acute, there will continue to be demands upon the production of the State, which production can not be effective without assistance is rendered the farmers in the matter of transportation to market. The efforts of the Committee will be concentrated on:

First. Establishing transportation facilities for the interior sections of the State which will make the products of that section available.

Second. Relieving terminal congestion and encouraging short hauls by motor traffic instead of railroad.

Third. Co-operation with the State Road Commission and State Engineer to the end that the roads in the various parts of the State may be put in such a condition that motor transportation is feasible and profitable.

AMERICANIZATION

One of the results of the great world war has been the inauguration of a National Program of Americanization. In the past our efforts in really assimilating the foreigner in our midst have been slight. The evil influences which tend to make out of very immigrant a potential enemy of our government, are constantly at work and frequently in evidence. Our own apathetic and even antipathetic attitude toward the foreigner has resulted in an indifference to the great problem whose solution demands our earnest attention. Our failure to convert our un-Americanized population into true Americans has permitted the spreading of anti-American propaganda. Our industries have suffered because of the un-Americanized state of so many of our foreign born laborers. It is startling to note that 1,243,801 alien males from 21 to 30 years of age were registered under the selective draft law, and on the basis of the percentage of the 1910 census, over 400,000 of these drafted men were unable to speak the English language. It has also been estimated that over 2,500,000 foreign born whites in the United States do not speak our language.

One of the greatest obstacles to the proper assimilation of the immigrant is the inability to speak English. The very progress of our alien population is directly dependent upon the knowledge of our language. Contact with American life and institutions is likewise dependent upon that knowledge. If the immigrant is to be transformed into an American,—an American with ideals and standards of living, economic, social and moral, which are in agreement with our own, then must we make it possible for him to realize the goal for which we are working by giving him the educational facilities which are necessary for his assimilation and which may have been denied him in the country of his birth—we must help him to become acquainted with American ideals and standards of living and imbue him with that love of America which will make him, too, feel “America First.”

It is apparent that a state program must include the organization of classes in English and classes in Citizenship for those who wish to prepare themselves for Naturalization. Americanization, however, is not to be defined merely in terms of the immigrant. This is merely the beginning of a great movement to bring to every man, woman and child, whether native or foreign born, that realization of the ideals of American citizenship which will unify our country as never before.

Although in Utah the need of Americanization may not be so apparent as in those states where the immigrant population is very large, there are certain centers where over 20 per cent of the population are foreign born. The most important centers of the foreign born population are in Salt Lake, Carbon, Utah, Weber, Juab, Cache and Summit Counties. The census of 1910 shows that in Utah out of a population of 373,351, 63,393 were foreign born whites. The Immigration Bulletins further show that since that time over 12,000 immigrants who gave Utah as their destination were admitted into the United States.

In the past, evening classes have been organized in various places in the above named counties and programs have been held to welcome in a formal way the new citizen into his new duties, responsibilities and liberties. But the creation of an Americanization Committee of the State Council of Defense with the Superintendent of Public Instruction as chairman, was the first step in the inauguration of a state

program for Americanization. It is hoped that this movement will result in the permanent establishment of a state educational program in that greater Americanization work of which the assimilation of the foreign born is but one phase.

There are agencies both local and national which have already interested themselves in the work of Americanization. Much good work has been accomplished and it is the hope of the Americanization Committee of the State Council of Defense that they all will heartily co-operate in the correlation and co-ordination of all Americanization activities into a unified whole throughout the State.

The plan of state organization which has been approved by the State Council of Defense will naturally affect at this stage in the Americanization movement only those communities which are centers of foreign born population. As the scope of the work broadens, the other districts will likewise be asked to co-operate in this nation-wide movement.

The state program for the Americanization is as follows:

I PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

- a. Under the direction of the State Council of Defense, the Americanization Committee shall have supervision of the Americanization work throughout the State.
- b. In each school district there shall be appointed a Committee on Americanization which shall be under the direction of the County Council of Defense. It shall be composed of the following members:
 1. The Superintendent of Schools as Chairman.
 2. A Representative of the Civic Authorities.
 3. A Representative of Employers of Foreign Labor.
 4. A Representative of Labor Unions.
 5. A Representative of Naturalized Foreigners.
 6. Representatives of Societies and Organizations which are interested or concerned in Americanization work. (These members to be appointed at the joint recommendation of the local Chairman and a representative of the Committee on Americanization of the State Council of Defense and of the Naturalization Service.

II DUTIES.

- a. Americanization Committee of the State Council of Defense.
 1. Preparation and promotion of Standards and Methods in accordance with the suggestions of the Division of Immigrant Education of the Bureau of Education and of the Bureau of Naturalization.
 2. Correlation of the Americanization activities throughout the State.
 3. Survey of the general conditions, number unable to speak English, number of illiterates, school attendance, educational facilities, state and local needs in the Americanization and education of the foreigner.
- b. Chairman of the Local Americanization Committee.
 1. Immediate supervision of the educational facilities for the foreigner.
 2. Organization of all educational activities of the foreigner.
 3. Registration of all pupils.
- c. Local Committee on Americanization.
 1. Active publicity to increase and stimulate attendance of foreigners at classes.
 2. Survey of the district to procure complete registration of the foreigners.
 3. Investigation and Improvement of the Health and Sanitation of the foreigner.
 4. Arrangements for appropriate Americanization Programs.

The influenza has affected the work in Americanization, as it has affected other educational work. In spite of it, wherever it was possible, local Americanization committees have been appointed and the reopening of the schools will mark the beginning of an active Campaign in Americanization. The Bureau of Naturalization is stimulating attendance at these classes in English and American Citizenship by sending letters to each applicant and each declarant of the past two years, urging their attendance. It is the hope of the Americanization Committee that every community will take an active

interest in both the local and State Americanization work. Surveys are being made which will help to determine the legislative needs in Americanization in Utah. The Federal Government is even now preparing to meet in a National way, the problem of Americanization. The Americanization Committee looks to each loyal American in the State of Utah to further in every way possible this great National Movement in Americanization.

BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

The Boys' Working Reserve in Utah, under direction of the U. S. Department of Labor, was organized by the State Council of Defense to assist in relieving the shortage of labor on farms due to the large number of young men entering the army, also to enable farmers to increase their acreage in harmony with the campaign instituted by the government for increased production.

During the summer of 1917, five hundred twenty-eight city boys were placed in camps on farms, thinning beets. These camps were equipped with sleeping tents, commissary wagons and mess tents and were located in Box Elder and Millard Counties. In addition, there were independent camps, incidentally connected with the state organization, organized in Provo and Ogden.

Taking into consideration the fact, that this first year was more or less experimental in nature: that a new way had to be blazed in unknown fields of labor: that the farmers were naturally skeptical of the feasibility of city boys suddenly becoming farmers: that suitable men to oversee camps were not always available; the management was pleased beyond expectation with the outcome. Through the patriotic efforts of the boys, more than 1000 acres of beets were thinned. Much of the success of the summer's work was due to the practical, common sense methods of the Federal State Director.

In preparation for the second year of activity a very complete enrollment of the boys of the State was made, not only of those who were 16 years of age and older, but also of those from 12 to 16 years in a junior organization. As the federal government does not recognize boys under 16 years of age, the junior organization was under state supervision. To encourage these young lads to "do their bit" for the country,

the State Committee furnished a button representing the state seal, around the edge of which are the words, "Junior Boys' Working Reserve, Utah." These buttons are to be awarded January 1 to all Junior Boys who have a credit of having worked at least six weeks, of six days to the week, and eight hours to the day.

Although the organization was more complete and better prepared for service, there was less demand for boys during the summer of 1918 than the previous summer due to the influx of Mexican labor. In October, however, when the apple picking, potato and beet digging season was at its height there was a great demand for help. The schools were closed because of the influenza epidemic. The State Board of Health gave permission to the State Director to enroll and place boys on farms under careful supervision. Camps were immediately organized at Spanish Fork, Taylorsville, Syracuse, Logan and Whitney. The boys for these camps were all recruited in Salt Lake City. All the towns in the State furnished boy labor in their immediate vicinity, but the data is not available as to the numbers and results of their work. Everywhere the call for help was responded to in a most admirable spirit, and the crop was harvested without loss.

SPEAKERS' BUREAU AND FOUR-MINUTE MEN

The Speakers' Bureau, including the Division of Four-Minute Men, has been from the very beginning an important part of the organization of the State Council of Defense. It has held itself in readiness to co-operate with the Washington Bureau in carrying information to the people on the various war emergency topics and it has besides assisted in meeting the demands for publicity of each of the campaigns and drives conducted by the various war organizations in the state. Without doubt a goodly part of the fine record which Utah has made in the various undertakings in which she has been called upon to participate has been due to the generosity and patriotism and willing ability of the fine corps of speakers who have held themselves during the period of the war subject to the call of the Speakers' Bureau.

The work of the Speakers' Bureau has consisted of placing either through its own organization or by co-operation with other organizations of the State, speakers of national

and international reputation who have been on tour through the country, of making available at meetings especially called in Salt Lake City and in other parts of the State local speakers of unusual influence, and of regularly scheduling for the theatres, picture show houses, and churches of the state the Four-Minute Men, who have night after night during the period of the war carried the official message of the Government and of the State Council of Defense to the audiences who assemble at these places of amusement and of worship.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

On account of the very complete industrial survey made by the Naval Consulting Board in 1916, no call has been made by the Federal Government for additional information along this line, although the Committee on Industrial Survey is in possession of more recent information concerning the industrial possibilities of Utah, both as to raw materials and manufacturing facilities.

CO-ORDINATION OF SOCIETIES

It seems that most all organizations and societies in the State assumed that the State Council of Defense was to take the initiative in all war work activities and placed themselves in readiness to work in harmony and co-operate with the various State Council committees. This being the case, the Committee on Co-ordination of Societies has had practically nothing to do, as there has been but little competition, duplication of effort or misdirected energy along this line.

SURVEY OF MAN POWER

Very little work has been referred to the Committee on Survey of Man Power. Matters that would have normally been referred to this committee have adjusted themselves. In anticipation of a possible acute labor shortage, an Emergency Volunteer Industrial Army was organized from men in stores, banks and other places of business, but there was no call for these men.

SANITATION AND MEDICINE

The Committee on Sanitation and Medicine has been active in enrolling physicians and surgeons for war service and has submitted to The Surgeon General a full report of all hospitals of the State. It has investigated the means employed in Europe for restoring cripples to their full usefulness. The committee made a public appeal that nurses be not withdrawn from hospitals for use in private families except in cases of emergency, as the need for nurses was so great that the numbers needed by the Government could not be supplied. The committee has endeavored to raise the standards of nursing throughout the State, to stimulate instruction along the lines of personal hygiene, to forward the Child Welfare movement, to provide for the re-education of men crippled in the war, and to promote public health measures.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Military Affairs, ably assisted by a Recruiting Commission appointed from non-members of the State Council, conducted the work of bringing the National Guard of Utah up to full strength. They also assisted in recruiting men for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The record made by Utah in supply men for all these branches of service is one of which every citizen in the State should be proud. The problem of home defense was assigned to this committee but this was relatively a simple matter in view of the fact that Utah possesses no large alien population and that a brigade post of the United States Army was stationed at Salt Lake City.

WAR HISTORY WORK

At the request of Governor Bamberger the State Council of Defense has undertaken the task of compiling a War History of the state. It was suggested by the Governor that there should be compiled a complete record of all persons in service from the state, together with official information of the activities of the various organizations which have participated in the war work of the State.

To this end the State Council has perfected an organization which extends to every community of the state. Early in

the work it became evident that an accurate and complete list of persons in service could be obtained only by a canvas of the communities. Many men had entered service while out of the State and there was no available record of their service. The canvas will furnish information as to the name and address of all persons in service and the name and address of the nearest of kin.

Upon receiving the above information the State Office will send to the nearest of kin or to the soldier if discharged, a questionnaire which is intended to be a basis for a biography. It is intended that a brief biography of every person, together with photographs and personal experiences shall be made available for a permanent record of the State. There will also be a supplementary list of men entering the shipyards and munition factories. It is planned also to have a permanent record made of the War activities of the State in order that there may be officially preserved a record of the wonderful achievements made by the State during the present war. It is believed that this material can be easily collected at this time, a task which will be impossible if delayed.

RECONSTRUCTION

The various activities of the State Council have succeeded through the patriotic response of the citizens and workers of the State. Responsibility, however, has not ended. The problems of reconstruction are as serious and demand as much attention as the war problems. Just at present the State is faced with the task of returning to normal pursuits the soldiers, sailors and munition workers who are being demobilized at the various camps and cantonments.

It is the manifest duty of the State to provide these returning men and women with an opportunity equal to the one they gave up when they entered the service. The State Council of Defense has been asked by the Governor to assume this problem in the State of Utah.

There are two definite phases to the question of placing these persons back in industrial pursuits. First, the creation of public work. All reports and surveys indicate that there are more men returning to the various counties than there are positions to be filled. This imposes upon the State an

obligation of creating work in order that these men may be given an opportunity to support themselves and dependents. Second, the other phase of the problem has to do with the absorbing into permanent industries of the State large numbers of men who are returning.

Definite plans have been worked out along this line, whereby it is hoped that the great majority of men returning to the state will be absorbed into the permanent peace industries.

The problem of industrial employment for returning soldiers is one of the most serious that the State has ever faced and its solution is primarily dependent upon the attitude of the employers of the State toward this labor, and toward business extension.

The State Council will undoubtedly be asked to assume leadership in many other of the problems of construction and readjustment which will face the State during the coming months.

Increased food production must be encouraged. The Americanization of foreigners must go on to completion. Other Liberty Loans will be called and must be organized by the State Council. The Civic and Economic rights of the returning soldiers must be guarded during the period of readjustment until they are established permanently in the industrial pursuits. The labor situation may or may not become serious, depending upon the way the various problems of reconstruction are handled.

EXPENSE.

Considering the amount of work covered by the State Council of Defense, the expenses incurred have been remarkably small. The expense of the State Council of Defense is among the lowest of the nation. This was made possible by the co-operation of state agencies and the patriotic services of the citizens of the State. The following is a statement of expenditures to December 1, 1918:

	Expenditures	Receipts	Net Expense
Boys' Working Reserve--\$	401.45		\$ 401.45
Child Welfare -----	756.78		756.78
Commercial Economy --	3,600.00		3,600.00
Food Supply and Conser- vation -----	73,334.77	\$ 44,616.60	\$
Film Committee -----	3,106.50	3,100.00	6.50
Industrial Survey -----	46.25		46.25
Liberty Loans -----	15,276.05	10,846.95	4,429.10
Office Expense -----	8,091.55		*8,091.55
Meetings and Entertain- ment -----	1,047.24		1,047.24
Military Survey -----	5,233.00		5,233.00
Traveling Expenses ----	342.25		342.25
War Savings -----	1,500.00		1,500.00
War History -----	225.92		225.92
Women's Committee ---	983.39		983.39
Loans from State Land Board -----		75,000.00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1918---	19,618.40		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$133,563.55	\$133,563.55	\$ 26,663.43

§Due the State Council from farmers on loans secured by crop mortgages which will be paid at harvesting time \$28,718.17.

*Includes \$627.40 equipment on hand.

STATEMENT SOLDIERS' WELFARE FUND AND UNITED WAR WORK

January, 1919.

Soldiers' Welfare Fund—Receipts and Disbursements.

Receipts—

Cash	\$105,538.21
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Disbursements—

State Council of Defense.....	\$ 3,750.00	
Soldiers' Recreation (W. C. C. S.)	6,800.00	
Y. M. C. A.....	70,254.60	
Y. W. C. A.....	10,000.00	
Expenses	4,250.93	95,055.53
		<hr/>
Cash on hand.....		\$10,482.68

United War Work—Receipts and Disbursements.

Receipts—

Cash	\$237,725.52
Bonds, United War Work.....	\$77,300.00
*Bonds, Soldiers' Welfare Fund....	50.00 77,350.00
	<hr/>
	\$315,075.52

Disbursements—

Soldiers' Recreation (W. C. C. S.)	2,274.67	
*Paid Soldiers' Welfare Bond....	50.00	
Forwarded to New York—		
Cash	\$16,030.00	
Bonds	77,350.00	93,380.00
	<hr/>	
Expenses	9,324.90	105,029.57
	<hr/>	
Cash on hand.....		\$210,045.95

*Note—Above is given the balance sheet of the Soldiers' Welfare Fund and the United War Work Campaign. This statement is complete as the accounts appear on our books January 30th. Remittances from these funds are made under the direction of the State of Utah Council of Defense when called for by national headquarters. The accounts are audited monthly and a complete summary will be made when the funds have been liquidated.

ROSTER
of
State and County
Committees

STATE OF UTAH COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Armstrong, W. W.	National Copper Bank, Salt Lake
†Bamberger, Clarence	Salt Lake
Bamberger, Miss Elsa	523 E. First South, Salt Lake
Bichsel, Mrs. Edward	Ogden
Brewer, A. L.	Ogden
Browning, T. S.	Ogden
Collett, R. S.	Roosevelt
Collier, Mrs. R. E. L.	416 S. Tenth East, Salt Lake
Critchlow, Mrs. E. B.	430 S. Seventh East, Salt Lake
Cutler, Thos. R.	Vermont Bldg., Salt Lake
Dee, Mrs. Thos. D.	Ogden
Dern, George H.	515 Dooly Bldg., Salt Lake
*Ebaugh, W. C.	Ohio
Eccles, L. R.	Ogden
Farnsworth, L. H.	Walker Bros., Bankers, Salt Lake
Funk, J. W.	Richmond
Glass, Rt. Rev. J. S.	Cathedral Residence, Salt Lake
Grant, Heber J.	22 South Main Street, Salt Lake
*Groesbeck, C. E.	New York
Harkness, R. B.	85 First Avenue, Salt Lake
Heywood, Abbott R.	Ogden
Inch, S. R.	Utah Power & Light Co., Salt Lake
Jensen, W. F.	Mutual Creamery Co., Salt Lake
Jenson, J. Y.	Ephraim
Joyce, Dr. R. S.	Ogden
Kearns, Mrs. Thos.	603 E. South Temple, Salt Lake
Knight, Mrs. J. Wm.	Provo
Lamont, J. H.	415 Tenth East, Salt Lake
Lawry, G. V.	Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, Salt Lake
Leary, W. H.	Newhouse Bldg., Salt Lake
Lund, H. M. H.	State Capitol, Salt Lake
Moran, P. J.	Felt Bldg., Salt Lake
Morris, Mrs. F. Eugene	1053 Lake Street, Salt Lake
McKay, A. N.	Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake
Nibley, C. W.	Bishop's Bldg., Salt Lake
Odell, Geo. T.	Consolidated Wagon & Machine Co., Salt Lake
Orem, W. C.	Electric Ry. Bldg., Salt Lake
Peterson, Dr. E. G.	Agricultural College, Logan
Redman, B. F.	136 South Fourth West Street, Salt Lake
Rees, A. C.	Salt Lake
Reynolds, F. W.	Salt Lake
Richards, C. C.	302 Felt Bldg., Salt Lake
Richards, Mrs. F. S.	175 A Street, Salt Lake
Richmond, F. C.	117 W. Second South Street, Salt Lake
†Siegel, B. U.	Salt Lake
Stewart, C. B.	802 McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake
Sutton, W. D.	Park City
Taylor, T. N.	Provo
Thurman, Arch M.	State Capitol, Salt Lake
Wallace, W. R.	67 West First South Street, Salt Lake
Wattis, W. L.	Ogden
Whitley, C. W.	McCornick Bldg., Salt Lake
Whitney, H. G.	Deseret News Bldg., Salt Lake
Widtsoc, Dr. J. A.	University of Utah, Salt Lake
Williams, Mrs. W. N.	1280 E. South Temple, Salt Lake
Worthington, Mrs. Union	301 Second Ave., Salt Lake
†Young, Brig. Gen. R. W.	* Salt Lake

†Resigned. Absent on active military service.

*Resigned. Absent from the State.

Officers:

Governor Simon Bamberger

L. H. Farnsworth	Chairman
W. R. Wallace	Vice-Chairman
C. C. Richards	Vice-Chairman
T. N. Taylor	Vice-Chairman
*Arch M. Thurman	Secretary
J. Edward Taylor	Assistant Secretary
Eli F. Taylor	Field Secretary

COMMITTEES**Executive:**

L. H. Farnsworth	Chairman
Arch M. Thurman	Secretary
W. W. Armstrong, Miss Elsa Bamberger, Mrs. Edward Bichsel, T. S. Browning, Heber J. Grant, W. F. Jensen, A. N. McKay, E. G. Peterson, B. F. Redman, F. C. Richmond, T. N. Taylor, W. R. Wallace, W. L. Wattis, Mrs. W. N. Williams.	

Finance:

Heber J. Grant	Chairman
W. W. Armstrong, W. R. Wallace, W. C. Orem, W. L. Wattis, C. W. Whitley, George H. Dern.	

Publicity:

A. N. McKay	Chairman
W. H. Leary, W. R. Wallace, T. S. Browning, F. W. Reynolds.	

Speakers' Bureau:

F. W. Reynolds	Chairman
Ross Beason	Vice-Chairman
Delbert Draper.	

Four Minute Men:

F. W. Reynolds	Chairman
Ross Beason	Vice-Chairman
Delbert Draper.	

Films:

F. C. Richmond	Chairman
Frank Newman, Geo. E. Carpenter, Harry Anderson, Louis Marcus, G. T. Smith.	

Legal:

C. C. Richards	Chairman
W. H. Leary, R. B. Harkness.	

War Emergency Legislation:

Jos. L. Rawlins	Chairman
W. H. Leary, Stephen R. Richards, Frank E. Holman, Carl Badger, Chas. R. Hollingsworth, Jacob Coleman.	

Co-ordination of Societies:

Geo. T. Odell	Chairman
H. G. Whitney, E. G. Peterson.	

*W. C. Ebaugh secretary from April, 1917, to August, 1918. Arch M. Thurman secretary since August 10, 1918.

Sanitation and Medicine:

Dr. R. S. JoyceChairman
Arch M. Thurman.

Food Supply and Conservation:

E. G. Peterson.....Chairman
T. N. Taylor, C. B. Stewart, J. A. Widtsoe, H. G. Whitney, Geo. T. Odell, B. F. Redman, W. R. Wallace, W. D. Sutton.

Industrial Survey:

T. R. CutlerChairman
C. W. Nibley, A. C. Rees.

Labor:

P. J. MoranChairman
T. R. Cutler, J. H. Lamont, S. R. Inch.

Military Affairs:

H. M. H. LundChairman
W. H. Leary, C. W. Whitley, A. L. Brewer, Major Fred Jorgensen.

State Protection:

F. C. RichmondChairman
B. F. Redman, R. S. Collett, A. R. Heywood, J. W. Funk.

TRANSPORTATION:

S. R. Inch.....Chairman
W. C. Orem, C. W. Nibley, L. R. Eccles.

Local Councils of Defense:

W. W. ArmstrongChairman
Rt. Rev. J. S. Glass, T. N. Taylor.

Survey of Man Power:

C. B. StewartChairman
G. V. Lawry, J. Y. Jenson.

Seeds:

B. F. RedmanChairman
W. R. Wallace.

Live Stock:

C. B. StewartChairman
Geo. T. Odell, J. Edward Taylor.

Non-War Construction:

F. S. Murphy.....Chairman
Arch M. Thurman.....Secretary
Otto E. Ashbridge, Edward E. Jenkins, P. L. Doran, R. E. Currie.

Research and Invention:

Guy SterlingChairman
Frank L. West, William D. Boner.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Advisory:

R. B. HarknessChairman
H. J. Grant, W. R. Wallace, A. N. McKay, C. W. Whitley, B. F. Redman.

Employment Bureau:

Geo. S. AuerbachChairman
 Nephi L. Morris, Major Harold P. Fabian, Otto E. Ashbridge,
 Arch M. Thurman.

Women's Work:

Mrs. W. N. WilliamsChairman
 Miss Elsa Bamberger, Mrs. Edw. Bichsel, Mrs. R. E. L. Collier,
 Mrs. E. B. Critchlow, Mrs. Thos. D. Dee, Mrs. Thos. Kearns,
 Mrs. J. Wm. Knight, Mrs. F. Eugene Morris, Mrs. F. S. Richards,
 Mrs. Union Worthington.

Chairmen of Women's Departments:

RegistrationMrs. R. E. L. Collier
 Food Administration.....Miss Gertrude McCheyne
 Food Conservation and Home EconomicsMrs. Janet A. Hyde
 Home and Foreign Relief (Red Cross)Miss Kate Williams
 Maintenance of Existing Social Service Agencies.....
Mrs. Amy B. Lyman
 Health and RecreationMiss Charlotte Stewart
 Liberty LoanMrs. W. Mont Ferry
 EducationMrs. John A. Widtsoe
 Child WelfareMiss May Anderson
 PublicityMrs. R. W. Spangler
 Women in IndustryMrs. F. Eugene Morris

Child Welfare:

Dr. E. G. GowansChairman
 Miss May Anderson.....Secretary
 Dr. T. B. Beatty, Dr. R. S. Joyce, Mrs. W. N. Williams, Dr. R. S. Olsen,
 John T. Caine III., Miss Claire Haynes, Dr. Walter T. Hasler,
 Mrs. G. M. Bacon, Miss Kate Williams, W. M. Knerr, Dr. Jane
 W. Skolfield, Arch M. Thurman.

Commercial Economy Board:

W. F. JensenChairman
 B. F. Redman, T. N. Taylor.
 Deputy Commissioners:
 E. C. Schmidt326 Capitol Bldg., Salt Lake
 W. E. Zuppann.....Ogden

Minerals:

Geo. H. DernChairman
 A. G. MackenzieSecretary, Boston Bldg., Salt Lake
 Eugene Gayford, Victor C. Heikes, Edw. R. Zalinski.

Military Survey:

G. F. McGonagleState Engineer
 E. C. Penrose.....Special Agent
 T. F. Jackson, Bess O'Melveny, C. M. Goodliffe.

Americanization:

E. G. GowansChairman
 Tillman D. Johnson, Harold M. Stephens, Leslie M. Fraser, Geo.
 Emory Fellows, C. E. Allen, G. V. Lawry, Mrs. W. N. Williams,
 Mrs. Leah A. Widtsoe, D. R. Harriman.

HIGHWAYS TRANSPORT COMMITTEE:**Executive Committee:**

J. H. Manderfield Chairman
 Arch M. Thurman Secretary
 Frank Botterill, C. E. Davis, R. J. Evans, R. S. Collett, Joshua
 Greenwood, O. J. Grimes, G. F. McGonagle, H. J. Doolittle.

Field Committee:

Jos. H. Manderfield Chairman
 Arch M. Thurman Secretary
 H. M. Rowe, S. R. Inch, Geo. Jefferson, R. D. Young, Robert McKune.

CENTRAL LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

The First and Second Liberty Loan drives were handled under Clarence Bamberger as Chairman, J. David Larson as Executive Secretary.

The Third and Fourth Liberty Loans were handled under Heber J. Grant as Chairman, J. David Larson as State Campaign Manager.

The Executive Committee consisted of the following:

Heber J. Grant Chairman, State Central Committee
 J. David Larson State Campaign Manager
 W. R. Putnam State Publicity Director
 J. S. Critchlow State Director Speakers' Bureau
 C. W. Whitley Member State Central Committee
 W. W. Armstrong Member State Central Committee
 W. R. Wallace Member State Central Committee
 F. C. Richmond Member State Central Committee
 L. H. Farnsworth Member State Central Committee
 George Albert Smith Member State Central Committee
 James Pingree Member State Central Committee, Ogden
 W. H. Wattis Member State Central Committee, Ogden
 M. S. Browning Member State Central Committee, Ogden
 Mrs. W. Mont Ferry Chairman Woman's Committee
 Mrs. W. F. Adams Secretary Woman's Committee
 F. S. Murphy Salt Lake City Chairman 2nd Liberty Loan
 Lester D. Freed Salt Lake City Chairman 3rd and 4th Liberty Loans

COMMISSION ON TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES**War Camp Community Service:**

C. B. Hawley Chairman
 F. L. Gardner Vice-Chairman
 A. D. McMullen Treasurer
 Roy Rugg Secretary
 L. H. Farnsworth Finance
 J. David Larson Finance

Central Committee, Soldiers' Welfare Fund:

David A. Smith Chairman
 E. O. Howard Treasurer
 J. David Larson Executive Secretary
 W. F. Jensen, Leon Sweet, Harold B. Lamb, Frank B. Cook, L. C. Miller, Mrs. E. B. Critchlow, Miss Elsa Bamberger, Mrs. W. Mont Ferry, Mrs. J. C. Hanchett, Mrs. Ruth May Fox.

Central Committee, United War Work Fund:

Heber J. Grant Chairman
 J. David Larson State Campaign Director
 L. H. Farnsworth, Bishop Joseph S. Glass, E. O. Howard, W. H. Wattis, Leon Sweet, Mrs. A. J. Gorham, W. R. Wallace, C. B. Hawley, Major P. Morton.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION FOR UTAH**Second Floor Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City.**

W. W. Armstrong Federal Food Administrator
 John K. Hardy Executive Secretary
 Gilbert W. Williams Assistant Executive Secretary
 Mrs. F. C. Schramm Director of Public Information
 P. M. Macgregor Regulations and Licenses
 J. Edward Taylor Chief, Production Division

COUNTY FOOD ADMINISTRATORS

Beaver	R. H. Strickland	Beaver
Box Elder	Wynn L. Eddy	Brigham City
Cache	E. R. Owen	Logan
Carbon	A. W. Horsley	Price
Davis	H. H. Blood	Kaysville
Daggett	M. N. Larsen	Manila
Duchesne	Paul Billings	Duchesne
Emery	Henry Thompson	Ferron
Grand	D. E. Baldwin	Moab
Garfield	James Houston	Panguitch
Iron	Wilford Day	Parowan
Juab	W. G. Orme	Nephi
Kane	W. W. Seegmiller	Kanab
Millard	D. F. Peterson	Delta
Morgan	Daniel Heiner	Morgan
Weber	W. H. Shearman	Ogden
Piute	Thomas Black	Marysvale
Rich	S. R. South	Randolph
Sevier	R. D. Young	Richfield
Summit	L. P. McGary	Park City
Sanpete	L. R. Anderson	Manti
San Juan	L. H. Redd	Blanding
Salt Lake City	Mrs. Rose Homer Widtsoe	382 Wall St.
Salt Lake County	Mrs. Leonora T. Harrington	1975 S. 7th East
Tooele	C. A. Orme	Tooele
Uintah	Don B. Colton	Vernal
Utah	J. W. Robinson	Provo
Wasatch	J. R. Murdock	Heber
Washington	E. H. Snow	St. George
Wayne	W. S. McClellan	Loa

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION FOR UTAH

W. W. Armstrong Federal Fuel Administrator
 L. M. Bailey Executive Secretary
 Mrs. F. C. Schramm Publicity Director
 Miss Lillian Connelly Assistant Publicity Director
STATE ADVISORY—George H. Dern Dooly Bldg., Wasatch 629
SALT LAKE CITY—Church P. Castle 377 S. 2nd West, Was. 3115

COUNTY FUEL ADMINISTRATORS

Beaver	Chesley Barton	Milford
Box Elder	R. L. Fishburn	Brigham City
Cache	Weston Vernon	Logan
Carbon	Neil Madsen	Price
Davis	Leo J. Muir	Bountiful
Emery	Henry Thompson	Ferron
Garfield	Mrs. C. Garhart	Panguitch
Grand	F. W. Strong	Moab
Iron	Edmund H. Ryan	Cedar City
Juab	G. M. Whitmore	Nephi
Kane	John R. Findlay	Kanab
Millard	Mahonri M. Steel	Delta
Morgan	C. M. Croft	Morgan
Piute	Benjamin Cameron, Jr.	Circleville
Rich	John Kennedy	Randolph
Salt Lake	Sam Lindsay	Murray
San Juan	O. W. McConkie	Monticello
Sanpete	Halbert S. Kerr	Manti
Sevier	Martin C. Christensen	Richfield
Summit	Henry Welch	Park City
Tooele	James B. Hickman	Tooele
Uintah	Don B. Colton	Vernal
Utah	Walter P. Whitehead	Provo
Wasatch	H. W. Harvey	Heber City
Washington	David Gourley	St. George
Wayne	Sylvester C. Williams	Teasdale
Weber	Dr. E. M. Conroy	Ogden

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE FOR UTAH

Geo. T. Odell	State Director
James W. Collins	State Chairman
E. V. Smith	Vice State Chairman
W. R. Putnam	Director of Publicity
John S. Critchlow	Publicity by Speakers

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

P. J. Moran	Chairman
Jos. Quinney, C. J. Humphris, W. M. Knerr, J. Wm. Knight.	

UNITED STATES BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

J. Challen Smith	Acting State Director
J. Edward Taylor, F. W. Kirkham, Oscar A. Kirkham, John T. Caine III, A. L. Mathews, J. Morrell George, G. J. Reeves.	

COUNTY COUNCILS OF DEFENSE

Beaver County

J. F. Tolton, Chairman, Finance	Beaver
D. I. Frazer, Secretary-Treasurer, Publicity	Beaver
Russel E. Parsons, Legal	Beaver
Dr. Jos. T. McGregor, Sanitation and Medicine	Beaver
Henry Frazer, { Food Supply and Conservation	Beaver
Industrial Survey	Beaver
William Hurst, Labor	Beaver
R. H. Strickland, Vice-Chairman, Military Affairs	Beaver
J. H. Barton, State Protection	Beaver

George Jefferson, Transportation.....	Milford
H. T. Hanks, Survey of Man Power	Milford
W. J. Burns	Milford
George Marshall	Minersville
Mrs. Margaret Murdock, Women's Work	Beaver

Box Elder County

John D. Peters, Finance	Brigham City
Victor E. Madsen, Publicity	Brigham City
Wm. J. Lowe, Secretary, Legal	Brigham City
D. W. Henderson, Sanitation and Medicine	Brigham City
John P. Holmgren, Food Supply and Conservation	Tremonton
Moroni Mortensen, Industrial Survey	Bear River
C. G. Adney, Labor	Corinne
Wynn L. Eddy, Chairman, Military Affairs	Brigham City
R. L. Fishburn, State Protection	Brigham City
David O. Stohl, Transportation	Brigham City
David Holmgren, Survey of Man Power	Tremonton
Annie W. Littlewood, Women's Work	Brigham City

Cache County

J. W. Funk, Chairman, Finance	Richmond
Chas. England, Publicity	Logan
Roy D. Thatcher, Secretary, Legal	Logan
D. C. Budge, Sanitation and Medicine	Logan
Evan R. Owen, Food Supply and Conservation	Logan
Weston Vernon, Industrial Survey	Logan
Geo. Y. Smith, Labor	Smithfield
W. O. Adams, Military Affairs	Logan
Hayrum Hayball, State Protection	Logan
H. A. Pederson, Transportation	Logan
Jos. E. Cardon, Survey of Man Power.....	Logan
Mrs. G. R. Hill, Women's Work	Logan

Carbon County

Carl R. Marcusson, Finance	Price
R. W. Crockett, Secretary, Publicity	Price
F. E. Woods, Legal	Price
A. D. Sutton, Sanitation and Medicine	Price
A. Z. Marshall, Food Supply and Conservation	Wellington
A. W. Horsley, Chairman, Industrial Survey	Price
Frank Bennett, Labor	Storrs
Albert Bryner, Military Affairs	Price
Carlos Gunderson, State Protection	Price
Robert McKune, Transportation	Price
Neil Madsen, Survey of Man Power.....	Scotfield
Miss Margaret Horsley, Women's Work	Price

Davis County

John W. Thornley, Finance	Kaysville
W. P. Epperson, Publicity	Kaysville
L. I. Layton, Secretary, Legal	Layton
Dr. B. L. Kessler, Sanitation and Medicine	Bountiful
H. H. Blood, Food Supply and Conservation	Kaysville

Henry W. Stahle, Industrial Survey	Bountiful
Nephi Palmer, Labor	Farmington
J. G. M. Barnes, Military Affairs	Kaysville
Stearns Hatch, State Protection	Woods Cross
L. J. Muir, Transportation	Bountiful
E. P. Ellison, Chairman, Survey of Man Power	Layton
Mrs. J. W. Thornley, Women's Work	Kaysville

Duchesne County

Homer P. Edwards, Secretary, Finance	Roosevelt
Fred L. Watrus, Publicity	Duchesne
C. L. Ashton, Legal	Roosevelt
R. S. Collett, Food Supply and Conservation	Roosevelt
M. P. Pope, Vice-Chairman, Industrial Survey	Duchesne
Thos. Rhodes, Labor	Duchesne
R. M. Pope, Military Affairs	Duchesne
Wm. O'Neil, State Protection	Roosevelt
Flora E. Collett, Treasurer, Women's Work	Roosevelt

Emery County

Peter Neilson, Finance	Huntington
David S. Williams, Secretary, Publicity	Castledale
R. A. Howard, Legal	Castledale
Dr. Bruce Easley, Sanitation and Medicine	Ferron
H. A. Nelson, Food Supply and Conservation	Ferron
Niels J. Christensen, Industrial Survey	Ferron
G. E. Anderson, Labor	Emery
Henry Thompson, Chairman, Military Affairs	Ferron
Wm. T. Reid, State Protection	Orangeville
Nephi L. Williams, Transportation	Castledale
Wm. J. Killpack, Survey of Man Power	Ferron
Mrs. Louisa Oveson, Women's Work	Castledale

Garfield County

Joseph E. Heywood, Chairman, Finance	Panguitch
Fred E. Eldredge, Secretary, Publicity	Panguitch
Susie Johnson, Legal	Panguitch
Mrs. Geneva Carhart, Sanitation and Medicine	Panguitch
James Houston, Vice-Chairman, Food Supply and Conservation	Panguitch
Quince K. Kimball, Industrial Survey	Winder
Thomas Haycock, Labor	Panguitch
John King, Military Affairs	Escalante
G. J. Goulding, State Protection	Panguitch
Maurice Cope, Transportation	Tropic
John Black, Survey of Man Power	Escalante
Vida Prince, Women's Work	Panguitch

Grand County

W. R. McConkie, Finance	Moab
Lorin L. Taylor, Treasurer, Publicity	Moab
C. A. Robertson, Vice-Chairman, Legal	Moab
Dr. J. W. Williams, Sanitation and Medicine	Moab

F. B. Hammond, Food Supply and Conservation	Moab
F. W. Strong, Secretary, Industrial Survey	Moab
J. G. McBride, Labor	Cisco
W. J. Bliss, Military Affairs	Cisco
J. P. Miller, Chairman, State Protection	Moab
H. S. Rutledge, Transportation	Moab
D. M. Cooper, Survey of Man Power	Moab
Mrs. Knox Patterson, Women's Work	Moab

Iron County

J. Clayton Mitchell, Secretary, Finance	Parowan
Alex. H. Rollo, Publicity	Parowan
E. H. Ryan, Legal	Cedar
S. J. Foster, Sanitation and Medicine	Cedar
John U. Webster, Food Supply and Conservation	Cedar
Roy F. Homer, Industrial Survey	Cedar
H. J. Doolittle, Labor	Lund
Wilford Day, Chairman Military Affairs	Parowan
Morgan Richards, State Protection	Parowan
James C. Robinson, Jr., Transportation	Parowan
Maeser Dalley, Survey of Man Power	Cedar
Allie Knell, Women's Work	Cedar

Juab County

G. M. Whitmore, Finance	Nephi
Dennis Wood, Publicity	Nephi
T. H. Burton, Legal	Nephi
G. W. Lunt, Sanitation and Medicine	Nephi
J. W. Bowd, Food Supply and Conservation	Nephi
J. W. Paxman, Industrial Survey	Nephi
Walter Fitch, Labor	Eureka
Chas. Zabriski, Military Affairs	Eureka
Orson Cazier, State Protection	Nephi
T. C. Winn, Transportation	Nephi
Amy B. Grover, Women's Work	Nephi

Tintic District

J. F. Burch, Chairman	Silver City
C. E. Huish	Eureka
Walter Fitch, Jr.	Eureka

Kane County

Heber J. Meeks, Chairman, Finance	Kanab
W. T. Dobson, Secretary, Publicity	Kanab
John F. Brown, Legal	Kanab
Urban H. Norris, Sanitation and Medicine	Kanab
W. W. Seegmiller, Food Supply and Conservation	Kanab
David Rust, Industrial Survey	Kanab
Israel Heaton, Labor	Kanab
John W. Glazier, Military Affairs	Kanab
Geo. H. Robinson, State Protection	Kanab
C. John Smith, Transportation	Glendale
Edward Carroll, Survey of Man Power	Orderville
Rose H. Hamblin, Women's Work	Kanab

Millard County

Geo. W. Nixon, Finance	Fillmore
Jos. Smith, Publicity	Fillmore
Wm. Higgins, Secretary, Legal	Fillmore
Wm. R. Thompson, Sanitation and Medicine	Scipio
Jacob Hawley, Food Supply and Conservation	Oasis
Jas. A. Melville, Industrial Survey	Delta
J. A. Kelly, Labor	Fillmore
Alonzo Kimble, Military Affairs	Kanosh
Daniel Stevens, Chairman, State Protection	Fillmore
M. M. Steele, Transportation	Delta
Wm. T. Pratt, Survey of Man Power	Hinckley
Miss Millie Callister, Women's Work	Fillmore

Morgan County.

Charles Heiner, Finance	Morgan
Warren Porter, Secretary, Legal	Morgan
C. H. Ruble, Publicity	Morgan
R. J. Richards, Sanitation and Medicine	Morgan
Daniel Heiner, Chairman, Food Supply and Conservation	Morgan
H. B. Crouch, Military Affairs	Morgan
J. S. Hopkins, State Protection	Morgan
Willard Toone, Transportation	Morgan
Levi Waldren, Survey of Man Power	Morgan
Mrs. Maytie S. Turner, Women's Work	Morgan

Piute County

W. E. Bay, Secretary, Finance	Junction
D. H. Robinson, Sanitation and Medicine	Junction
Joseph Ipson, Food Supply and Conservation	Junction
A. F. Haycock, Chairman, Industrial Survey	Circleville
Earl Willis, Military Affairs	Marysvale
Reuben DeWitt, State Protection	Marysvale
Garfield James, Transportation	Marysvale
W. H. Luke, Survey of Man Power	Junction

Rich County

Arch McKinnon, Chairman, Finance	Randolph
Fred R. Morgan, Publicity	Randolph
Jas. W. Walton, Legal	Randolph
Dr. M. D. Reay, Sanitation and Medicine	Randolph
G. H. Robinson, Food Supply and Conservation	Laketown
J. S. Pusey, Industrial Survey	Woodruff
Shelby Huffaker, Labor	Woodruff
Wm. E. Marshall, Military Affairs	Randolph
J. G. Muir, State Protection	Randolph
Hyrum Nebeker, Transportation	Laketown
Peter M. McKinnon, Secretary, Survey of Man Power	Randolph
Mrs. C. W. Walton, Women's Work	Randolph

SALT LAKE CITY

W. Mont Ferry	Mayor
Lee Charles Miller	Chairman
J. David Larson	Executive Secretary

Committees

Finance—	
Lee Charles Miller	803 Kearns Bldg.
Heber J. Grant, J. David Larson	
Publicity—	
James B. Whitehill	618 Kearns Bldg.
Legal—	
James Ingebretsen.	
Sanitation and Medicine—	
James L. Franken	22 N. Walcott Avenue
Food Supply—	
Dr. John A. Widtsoe.	
Conservation—	
Mrs. C. H. McMahon	86 B Street
Mrs. Geo. M. Bacon	87 U Street
Mrs. Jeanette A. Hyde	Presiding Bishop's Bldg.
Industrial Survey—	
W. C. Orem.	
Labor—	
Otto E. Asbridge	953 Brooks Avenue
Military Affairs—	
David A. Smith	40 North Main Street
P. J. Moran	504 Felt Bldg.
State Protection—	
William Spry	368 First Avenue
F. C. Richmond.	
Transportation—	
J. A. Reeves	Care O. S. L., Deseret News Bldg.
Survey of Man Power—	
S. R. Inch	520 Kearns Bldg.

Salt Lake County

David McMillan, Chairman, Finance	Murray
C. L. Countryman, Publicity	Bingham
David W. Moffat, Secretary, Legal	Murray
Dr. F. E. Straup, Sanitation and Medicine	Bingham
W. C. Winder, Food Supply and Constrvation	
.....	403 E. Twenty-seventh South, Salt Lake City
Wm. W. Le Cheminant, Industrial Survey	Garfield
Frank Nelson, Labor	Holliday
J. W. McHenry, Military Affairs	Murray
J. A. Roswell, State Protection	Magna
P. Bintz, Transportation	Murray
T. W. Dimond, Survey of Man Power.....	Murray
Mrs. T. W. Dimond, Women's Work	R. D. No. 6, Murray

San Juan County

Geo. A. Adams, Chairman, Finance	Monticello
A. B. Burton, Publicity	Monticello
O. W. McConkie, Legal	Monticello
Dr. H. S. Bussy, Sanitation and Medicine	Monticello
L. H. Redd, Food Supply and Conservation	Blanding
Nephi Bailey, Industrial Survey	Monticello
J. H. Wood, Labor	Monticello
Jos. W. Hansen, Military Affairs	Monticello
J. A. Scorup, State Protection	
Edward P. Lyman, Transportation	Blanding
H. H. Redd, Survey of Man Power	Bluff
H. E. Blake, Secretary	Monticello
Mrs. Anna M. Decker, Women's Work	Monticello

Sanpete County

N. S. Nielson, Finance	Mt. Pleasant
Burke McArthur, Secretary, Publicity	Mt. Pleasant
J. W. Cherry, Chairman, Legal	Mt. Pleasant
Ed. Johnston, Sanitation and Medicine	Mt. Pleasant
L. R. Anderson, Food Supply and Conservation	Manti
Orlando Bradley, Industrial Survey	Moroni
Christian Willardson, Labor	Ephraim
J. M. Johnson, Military Affairs	Spring City
H. R. Thomas, State Protection	Wales
T. W. Rees, Transportation	Wales
L. P. Brady, Survey of Man Power	Fairview
Mrs. G. W. Martin, Women's Work	Manti

Sevier County

Guy Lewis, Finance	Richfield
J. L. Ewing, Publicity	Richfield
E. E. Hoffman, Legal	Richfield
J. J. Steiner, Sanitation and Medicine	Richfield
R. D. Young, Chairman, Food Supply and Conservation	Richfield
J. E. Heppler, Industrial Survey	Richfield
Byron Hanchett, Labor	Annabella
C. M. Heppler, Military Affairs	Richfield
Parley Magleby, Secretary, State Protection	Richfield
Wm. Johnson, Transportation	Richfield
P. C. Scorup, Survey of Man Power	Richfield
Mrs. Olive Anderson, Women's Work	Richfield

Summit County

W. D. Sutton, Chairman, Finance	Park City
S. L. Raddon, Publicity	Park City
P. H. Neely, Legal	Coalville
John L. Boyden, Secretary, Sanitary and Medicine	Park City
Aaron Bracken, Food Supply and Conservation	Coalville
R. L. King, Industrial Survey	Kamas
A. P. Ridge, Military Affairs	Park City
I. J. Dahl, State Protection	Gorgorza
Sherman Fargo, Transportation	Park City
Henry Welsh, Survey of Man Power	Park City
Margaret R. Salmon, Women's Work	Coalville

Tooele County

Eugene T. Wooley, Finance	Grantsville
L. E. Kramer, Publicity	Tooele
P. M. Clegg, Legal	Tooele
Archibald Bevan, Sanitation and Medicine	Tooele
C. A. Orme, Food Supply and Conservation	Tooele
W. E. Matthews, Industrial Survey	Grantsville
Fred Bryan, Labor	Erda
C. R. McBride, Chairman, Military Affairs	Tooele
C. R. Rowberry, State Protection	Grantsville
J. B. Hickman, Secretary, Transportation	Stockton
Walter James, Survey of Man Power	Vernon
H. M. Hartman, Minerals	Tooele
E. O. Sowerwine, Smelting	Tooele
Mrs. Lyman A. McBride, Women's Work	Tooele
F. W. Lane, Manufacturing	Burmester

Uintah County

L. W. Curry, Chairman, Finance	Vernal
Wm. M. Anderson, Publicity	Vernal
T. W. O'Donnell, Legal	Vernal
Dr. M. Garrett O'Donnell, Sanitation and Medicine	Vernal
Don B. Colton, Food Supply and Conservation	Vernal
Enos Bennion, Industrial Survey	Vernal
James H. Wallis, Labor	Vernal
L. H. Allan, Military Affairs	Vernal
John N. Davis, State Protection	Vernal
J. T. Nichols, Transportation	Fort Duchesne
Geo. W. Perry, Survey of Man Power	Vernal
June P. Allan, Secretary	Vernal
Nancy A. Colton, Women's Work	Vernal

Utah County

A. P. Merrill, Chairman, Finance	Provo
I. H. Masters, Publicity	Provo
J. W. Robinson, Legal	Provo
Dr. Andy J. Stewart, Sanitation and Medicine	Provo
J. W. Alleman, Food Supply and Conservation	Springville
James M. Kirkham, Industrial Survey	Lehi
J. William Knight, Labor	Provo
J. B. Tucker, Secretary, Military Affairs	Provo
Jos. H. Storrs, Second Vice-Chairman, State Protection	Am. Fork
Melvin Wilson, First Vice-Chairman, Transportation	Payson
Pratt Thomas, Survey of Man Power	Spanish Fork
Inez K. Allen, Women's Work	Provo

Wasatch County

J. W. Clyde, Chairman, Finance	Heber
Chas. N. Broadbent, Publicity	Heber
L. C. Montgomery, Secretary, Legal	Heber
D. A. Broadbent, Sanitation and Medicine	Heber
J. R. Murdock, Food Supply and Conservation	Heber
Jas. B. Wilson, Industrial Survey	Midway
H. T. Coleman, Labor	Midway

Geo. A. Fisher, Military Affairs	Heber
John A. Fortie, State Protection	Heber
John M. Ritchie, Transportation	Charleston
Simon Epperson, Survey of Man Power	Heber
Mrs. W. R. Wherritt, Women's Work	Heber

Washington County

Chas. G. Y. Higgins, Secretary	St. George
Warren Cox, Finance	St. George
John R. Wallis, Chairman, Publicity	St. George
D. H. Morris, Legal	St. George
D. C. Watson, Sanitation and Medicine	St. George
E. H. Snow, Food Supply and Conservation	St. George
Albert E. Miller, Labor	St. George
Chas. R. Worthen, Military Affairs	St. George
Arthur Paxman, State Protection	Washington
Thomas Judd, Industrial Survey	St. George
Jos. T. Atkin, Transportation	St. George
John T. Woodbury, Survey of Man Power	St. George
Miss Florence Foremaster, Women's Work	St. George

Wayne County

Sylvester C. Williams, Chairman, Finance	Teasdale
Michael Hanson, Publicity	Loa
Silas E. Tanner, Legal	Loa
Dr. G. Casset Nelson, Sanitation and Medicine	Loa
Chas. Snow, Food Supply and Conservation	Teasdale
Levi A. Colvin, Industrial Survey	Loa
John S. Hiskey, Labor	Teasdale
Tracy Colvin, Military Affairs	Loa
Taylor Duncan, State Protection	Fremont
F. E. Brown, Secretary, Transportation	Loa
Willard Brinkerhoff, Survey of Man Power	Teasdale
Mrs. Francis C. Callahan, Vice-Chairman, Women's Work	Loa

Weber County

Chapin A. Day, Finance	Ogden
Frank Francis, Publicity	Ogden
C. R. Hollingsworth, Legal	Ogden
Dr. E. M. Conroy, Chairman, Sanitation and Medicine	Ogden
Donald D. McKay, Food Supply and Conservation	Ogden
J. U. Eldredge, Jr., Secretary, Industrial Survey	Ogden
Thos. G. Burt, Labor	Ogden
Chas. H. Barton, Military Affairs	Ogden
Joseph Chez, State Protection	Ogden
Royal Eccles, Transportation	Ogden
Guy Johnson, Survey of Man Power	Ogden
Mrs. H. H. Spencer, Women's Work	Ogden

COUNTY WAR HISTORY COMMITTEES

Arch M. Thurman	State War Historian	
Mary Gilmer Rankin	Assistant War Historian	
Beaver	Mr. Russell E. Parsons, Chairman	Beaver
Box Elder	Mr. S. Norman Lee, Chairman	Brigham City
	Miss Louise Ingram	Brigham City
	Mr. William J. Lowe	Brigham City
Cache	Mr. M. R. Hovey, Chairman	Logan
Carbon	Mr. E. S. Horsley, Chairman	Price
Davis	Mr. W. P. Epperson, Chairman	Kaysville
	Mr. Seth C. Jones	Farmington
	Mr. Geo. Q. Knowlton	Farmington
	Mr. F. B. Muir, Secretary	Kaysville
	Mr. E. G. King	Layton
Duchesne	Mrs. Mary Orser, Chairman	Roosevelt
	Mr. A. N. Alt	Duchesne
	Mr. C. B. Cook	Myton
Emery	Mr. Victor C. Anderson	Castle Dale
Garfield		
Grand	Mr. A. E. Jones, Chairman	Moab
	Miss Eola Moore	Moab
	Miss Cecelia Beyer	Moab
Iron.....	Mr. L. John Nuttall, Jr., Chairman.....	Cedar City
	Mrs. J. P. Fuller	Cedar City
	Ruby Leigh	Cedar City
Juab	Ray Stuart, Chairman	Nephi
	Tintic District	
	Pat Bonner, Chairman	Eureka
	W. R. Wrightman	Silver City
	Ed. W. Redmond	Eureka
Kane	David D. Rust	Kanab
	Mrs. Elsie C. Carroll	Kanab
	Mr. Leo Chamberlain	Kanab
Millard		
East Millard	Adolph Hansen	Scipio
West Millard	Mr. Willis E. Robinson	Hinckley
Morgan	Mr. W. G. Brough	Morgan
	Mr. Roy E. Francis	Morgan
	Mr. Geo. A. Seaman, Chairman	Morgan
Piute	Mr. D. H. Robinson, Chairman	Junction
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	Mr. D. C. Jensen	Sandy
	Mrs. J. M. Mills.....	1250 E. 5th So., Salt Lake City

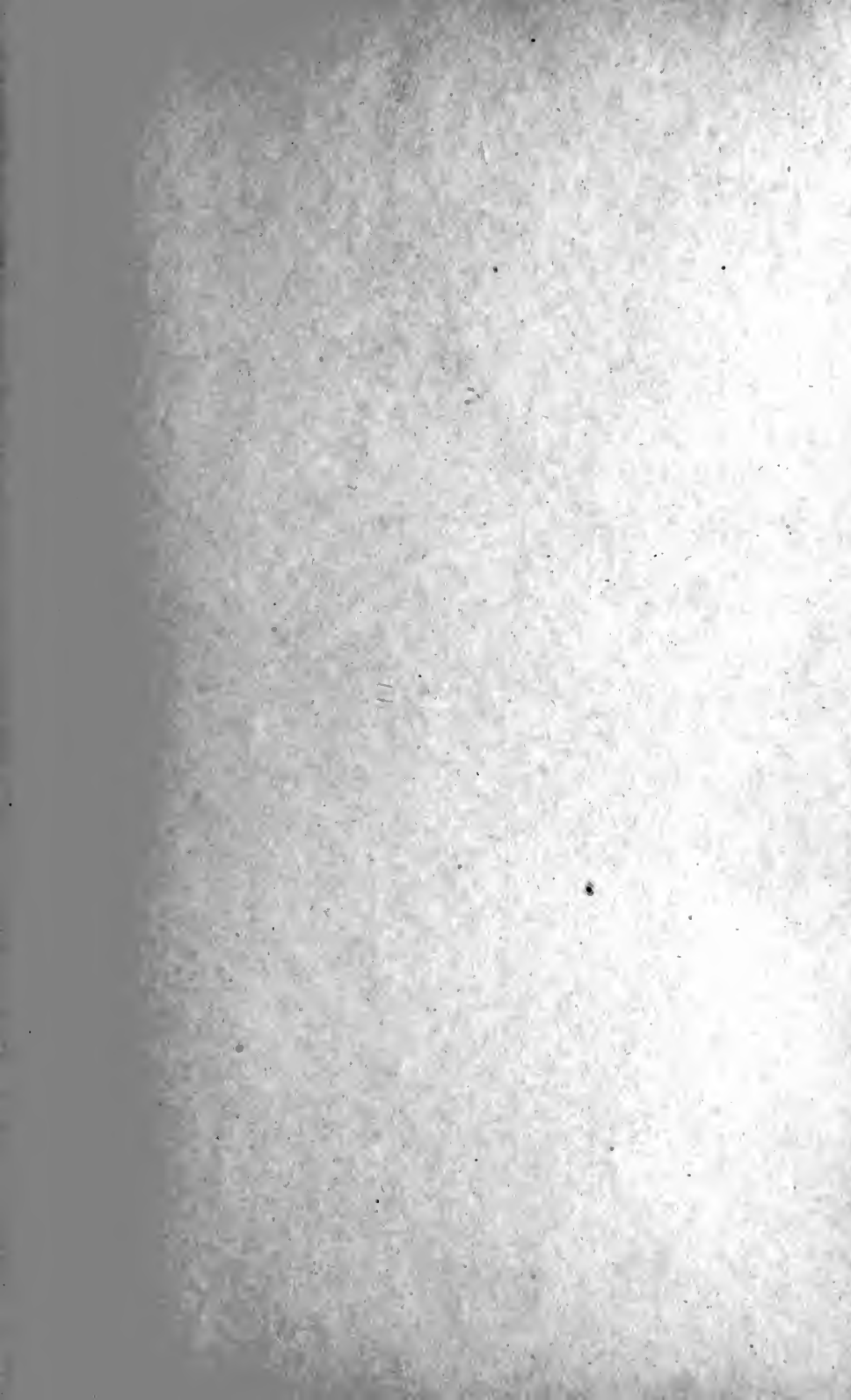
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	Mr. Chas. Walton, Chairman	Monticello
	Mr. James Decker	Bluff
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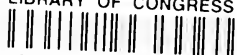








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